

In Palestinian Camp, Saddam Has Lost His Knighthood

By Nora Boustany
Washington Post Service

BAQAA CAMP, Jordan — In this crowded camp of 80,000 Palestinian refugees, the icon of President Saddam Hussein of Iraq has fallen. News of the American military buildup in the Gulf has been received here with indifference, in sharp contrast to the near-hysterical support shown Iraq four years ago, when Mr. Saddam was hailed as the Knight of the Arabs after invading Kuwait.

At the modest outdoor Father of the Arabs Café in the heart of the camp, a group of men huddled at sunset to take stock of the loss of yet another traditional symbol of Arab defiance of the West.

"People were stunned and shocked by their own hopes" during the 1990-91 Gulf War, said Mahmoud Duik, a teacher. "They were shocked, because they bet on something that did not exist. All we had were fiery speeches and media wars."

He was explaining the letdown Palestinians felt after the crushing defeat suffered by Iraqi troops in 1991, when American air power deci-

mated Mr. Saddam's retreating armies in the desert.

"Saddam is no longer a phenomenon," echoed Rashid Arar, 55, also a teacher, from the Palestinian town of Abassiyeh.

Palestinians here are recovering from two blows: Iraq's defeat and the later dashing of their dreams to return home in the wake of a Palestinian-Israeli accord that so far has left them out. The prospect of another Arab country going to war no longer excites them.

In 1990, when Iraq boastfully predicted a great triumph in the "mother of all battles," appealing to what was left of an Arab nationalism that had failed them, many Palestinian refugees wanted to believe Mr. Saddam. Palestinian women ululated praise for him, named their newborn sons after him and sold their golden earrings to donate to his cause.

Iraqi radio broadcasters painted a vivid picture of victory by sending chilling accounts over the airwaves of American soldiers returning home in blood-drenched coffins. Iraqi and Palestinian flags fluttered from the rooftops of Baqaa.

and visiting Westerners identified with allied troops were met with anger and hostility.

The mood is different now. There are no portraits of Mr. Saddam or of the Palestine Liberation Organization chief, Yasser Arafat. People here also regard Mr. Arafat as a disappointing figure because, in their view, he concluded a peace accord with Israel without considering the Palestinians displaced from their homeland in 1948 who are now in refugee camps.

A laborer in Arab headgear and gray robe said there was sympathy until now with Iraq, "but our aspirations remain buried in our chests."

The days when Baqaa residents remained close to their radio receivers to hear of Iraq's latest Scud missile attacks on Israel are nothing but flashes of confused memory.

"People have lost hope in the traditional leadership of the Arab world," the 47-year-old laborer said. "From the depths of our hearts, we do not believe in anybody, even the obvious. We have lost as a people."

Economic hardship brought on by the expulsion of thousands of Palestinians from Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and other oil-producing Arab countries has hit home.

"The first time around, I sold no less than \$700 worth of first-aid kits, medicines and baby food," said Khalik Zaghni, 32, a pharmacist at the camp, recalling the heated campaigns led by Palestinians to help Iraq. "Today, nobody cares."

"Now the feeling toward Iraq is lukewarm," said Mahmoud Ambar, 42, a barber whose family came from Jaffa, now part of Israel. "Our people are bored with hollow words. The Palestinian people are the only ones who were harmed by the Gulf War. They were expelled from Kuwait, the Gulf. They came out as beggars. When another Palestinian barber starts a business across the street, it means less work for me."

"We cannot tell you we don't like Iraqis, but there is no faith in the leadership. If 5 million Israelis were to go to Iraq today, Saddam would roll out a red carpet for them."

Threat of Malnutrition in Iraq

Baghdad Cut Rations by One-Third, UN Says

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

ROME — With its ability to finance food imports dwindling after four years of sanctions, Iraq has reduced rations to its people by more than one-third, raising the likelihood of greater malnutrition among women and children, United Nations officials said Wednesday.

The development coincides with an increasing desire among donors to channel food aid away from parts of central and southern Iraq under government control and toward the Kurdish-run north, UN World Food Program officials said.

The officials, including the executive director of the World Food Program, Catherine Bertini, were speaking at the newest Iraqi crisis once more focused attention on what some analysts depict as Saddam Hussein's increasingly frantic efforts to escape UN sanctions.

The sanctions, in force since the 1990-91 Gulf conflict, do not prevent Iraq from importing food and medicine, but they freeze its overseas assets and prevent it from exporting oil to pay for the food it does import.

Since that time, Ms. Bertini said at a news conference, Iraq has been spending an average \$100 million a month on food for distribution among its people. UN officials said they had no idea where Iraq found that money. The cost of the food handouts is 98 percent subsidized by the government so that

it is "virtually free," UN officials said.

Starting on Oct. 1, Ms. Bertini said, the government has announced it would "reduce the food basket by one-third, cutting back on some provisions so that the nutritional value of the handouts could be halved."

Mona Hammam, a senior World Food Program official, said: "We think that the government cannot sustain that level of expenditure."

Ms. Hammam said at the news conference that the im-

port of food shortages in Iraq included a doubling of infant mortality rates over the past three years, while infant malnutrition, once unheard of in Iraq, now affected 23 percent of all children.

Since August 1993, she said, food prices had increased by 600 percent in central and southern Iraq and by 84 percent in the north. "The monthly salary of a civil servant is barely enough to buy one kilogram of meat," she said. "People are selling assets and land just to make ends meet."

The World Food Program, the principle UN agency responsible for procuring and delivering large amounts of food to crisis areas, is spending over \$60 million a year to feed 13 million Iraqis regarded as destitute — 750,000 in the north and 550,000 in the center and south — Ms. Bertini said.

But, she said, there was an "increasing trend" for donors, including the United States and the European Union, to insist that food aid be sent to northern Iraq, under the protection of the Gulf War coalition, instead of to government-controlled areas.

Thus, of the \$33 million dollars needed to finance World Food Program aid operations in Iraq from October through March 1995, donors had not so far pledged the \$11.4 million earmarked for sending food to people in central and southern Iraq, Ms. Bertini said.

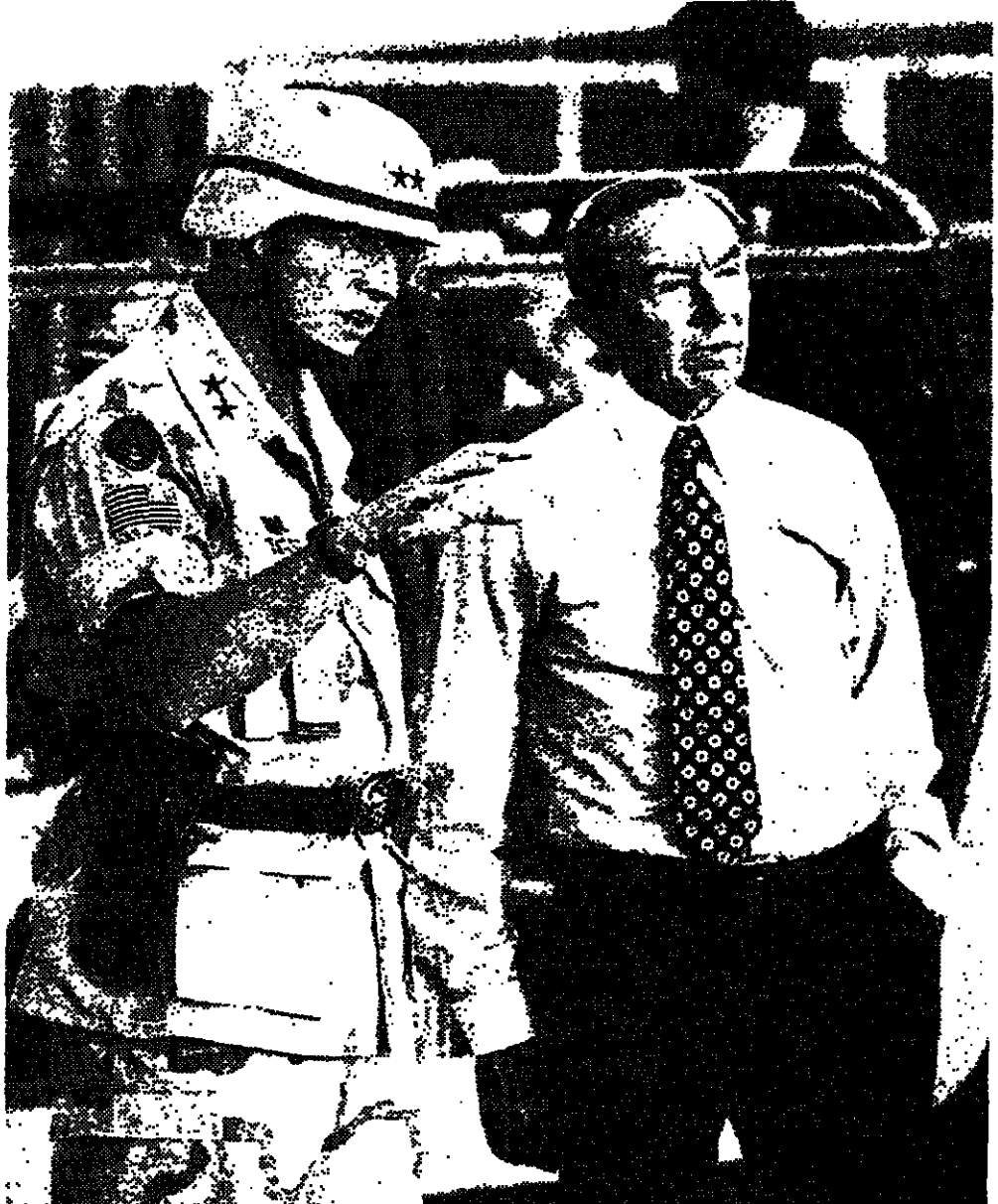
Gulf War Illness Remains Mystery

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Defense Department is sending monitors with the U.S. forces going to the Gulf to watch for symptoms of an unexplained illness that afflicted thousands of troops after the war in 1991.

The military medical specialists will monitor for toxins, investigate suspicious incidents, and document all medical treatment of soldiers, a Pentagon spokesman said.

Since the Gulf War ended, about 20,000 of the troops that had been sent there have complained to the Veterans Department of symptoms including fatigue, rashes, muscle and joint pains, headaches, memory loss, shortness of breath, and respiratory problems.



Warren M. Christopher in Kuwait on Wednesday with Major General James B. Taylor.

Higher Morale for Kuwaitis

By Chris Hedges
New York Times Service

ABDALI, Kuwait — Kuwaiti troops deployed along the border with Iraq insist they will not flee southward to Saudi Arabia, as many did in 1990, if Iraqi forces invade again.

"This time is different," said Private Abdel Mussim Balushi, 35, as he stood near a dun-colored Yugoslav-built tank sheltered behind a sand hill. "If we were here alone we would be afraid, but the Americans are with us. If there were no Americans, I would go to Saudi Arabia."

The fighting spirit of the tiny Kuwaiti Army has been given a huge lift by the firepower and troops Washington is sending.

The first elements of a 4,000-troop contingent from the 24th Mechanized Infantry Division, in Fort Stewart, Georgia, landed in Kuwait on Monday and moved quickly north to reinforce Kuwaiti units.

The carrier George Washington, with 60 combat planes and cruise missiles, began patrolling the Red Sea, within range of Iraq. President Bill Clinton has assigned 36,000 soldiers and Marines to the region and put 15,000 more on standby.

But American military officials say Kuwaiti forces, at the moment, would be hard pressed to hold off the 80,000 Iraqi troops that they estimate are stationed just 20 kilometers (12 miles) north of the border. Still, they add, a thrust by Iraq could be severely crippled by allied missile and air assaults.

At the moment, it is the Kuwaitis who would have to pay if an invasion came. The 16,000 troops, still short of equipment and often inadequately trained despite the rout in the invasion of Aug. 2, 1990, would be no match for the Iraqi Republican Guard divisions facing them.

But there is an unquestioning faith in the prowess of the U.S. military. The presence of the Americans has stiffened the resolve of the Kuwaitis.

Captain Jassim Abdullah Bagri, with a flowing beard and a large girth, stood near some of the tanks in the armored company he commands. The tanks, Yugoslav copies of the Soviet-built T-72 tanks in the Iraqi arsenal, chugged out gray exhaust as gunners preened and posed for photographers. The Iraqi border, lost in a haze to the north, was quiet.

New Worry Looms for Saudi Leaders

Cost of Supporting U.S. Troops Would Strain Finances

By Clay Chandler
Washington Post Service

RIYADH — The presence of President Saddam Hussein's Iraqi forces near the Kuwaiti border has heightened economic as well as security anxieties in neighboring Saudi Arabia.

As they were four years ago, rulers of this desert kingdom are deeply troubled by the strategic implications of allowing Mr. Saddam to move troops in an area only a few hours' drive from Saudi Arabia's Eastern Province, the sandy expanse that embraces more than 80 percent of the nation's industry and houses nearly a quarter of the world's known oil reserves.

But now the Saudi leaders must also worry about something that has not troubled them in the past: the costs of supporting tens of thousands of U.S. soldiers.

Senior Saudi officials say the kingdom will marshal whatever funds are necessary to deter aggression from Iraq. "Money is not the issue," one said. "The issue is Saddam."

The Saudi government, he added, assumed from the instant it received word that Iraqi

troops were gathering on the Kuwaiti border that Riyadh would bear primary responsibility for funding the campaign to hold Mr. Saddam in check.

Still, the Iraqi encroachment comes at a terrible time for the Saudi nation. The desert kingdom is just now coming to grips with the cash-flow difficulties created by its hefty contribution to the 1991 war with Iraq.

The Saudi government shelled out a staggering \$55 billion in a single year — by far the largest financial contribution of any member of the Gulf coalition — for that campaign. Some Saudi economic planners estimate the war's total cost to the Saudi economy at more than \$150 billion, a sum exceeding the nation's total domestic product.

That expense, combined with the effects of weak oil prices, has put a severe strain on public finances. Earlier this year, King Fahd called for a 20 percent cutback in government spending. Riyadh has also moved to reschedule repayment of several major U.S. defense and aircraft contractors to ease its cash flow problems.

WORLD BRIEFS

Vietnam to Join ASEAN Next Year

SINGAPORE (AFP) — Vietnam said it would join the Association of South East Asian Nations next year, dispelling speculation that Hanoi might put off membership until it was better prepared.

"Vietnam is now actively preparing all necessary conditions to become a full member of ASEAN next year," Deputy Prime Minister Phan Van Khai said at a meeting organized by the Switzerland-based World Economic Forum. ASEAN comprises Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Mr. Khai said that Hanoi would also participate in other regional organizations and would join the 17-member Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation forum "when it is possible."

Major Feels Heat as Tories Squabble

BOURNEMOUTH, England (Reuters) — Prime Minister John Major, his Conservative Party already deeply divided over the issue of Europe, was faced with a fresh bout of infighting on Wednesday on how best to tackle the new Labor leader, Tony Blair. Mr. Major, whose party is more than 25 points behind Mr. Blair's in recent opinion polls, will try to bridge the gap when he addresses the conference on Friday.

The ideological squabbling further dashed Mr. Major's hopes of using the Conservatives' annual conference as a launchpad to revive the party's flagging fortunes.

Employment Secretary Michael Portillo, the party's young rightist pretender, set the conference alight with a venomous attack on meddling Brussels bureaucrats. In another rousing speech later, away from the main hall, Mr. Portillo demanded that the Conservatives distance themselves from the opposition with a stretch of "clear blue water," a coded but unambiguous call for a rightist agenda. The two speeches were widely seen as renewing Mr. Portillo's claim to be a future leader of a party in power since 1979.

Romania Seizes Smuggled Uranium

BUCHAREST (Reuters) — Romanian authorities said Wednesday they had seized 6.8 kilograms of uranium and a quantity of strontium smuggled from Ukraine and had arrested two Jordanians planning to ship it out of the country.

Police and Interior Ministry spokesmen confirmed local newspaper reports that the radioactive material had been seized in the province of Moldavia on Oct. 10, the second interception of uranium smugglers in as many weeks.

The officials said the material was found in the village of Urechesti near the border of the former Soviet republic of Moldova, which borders Ukraine. A total of seven people, including the two Jordanians, were arrested. Among those detained was a former Soviet Army officer.

Ex-French Aide Arrested in Scandal

LYON (Reuters) — The police arrested former Communications Minister Alain Carignon on Wednesday in a widening judicial inquiry into the costly bailout of his campaign newspaper by a public-works company.

Mr. Carignon, who resigned in July, was arrested at his Paris apartment hours before Prime Minister Edouard Balladur was due to hold a nonpartisan meeting of senior politicians on measures to combat corruption. The Carignon affair is one of several involving ministers and other politicians that have jolted Mr. Balladur's center-right government and dented his image in opinion polls.

The latest investigation involves a subsidiary of the utility company Lyonnaise des Eaux that bought the heavily indebted newspaper Dauphiné News a few months after it won a contract to run water services in Grenoble, of which Mr. Carignon, a Gaullist, is mayor. The short-lived paper had backed his 1989 mayoral campaign.

Berlusconi Attacks Craft Investigator

ROME — Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi accused Milan's chief prosecutor on Wednesday of seeking to undermine his government and said neither he nor his business empire had anything to fear from Italy's corruption inquiries.

In a speech to a stormy session of the Senate, Mr. Berlusconi also confirmed that he would propose legislation to the next meeting of his cabinet on how to end any conflict between his business interests and his political office. His proposals, drawn up by three senior jurists, would not force him to sell his Fininvest empire, which owns Italy's three main private television stations.

The prime minister called Fininvest the cleanest business in Italy and accused magistrates of "abnormal" investigations of its affairs. He was responding to questions about a bitter clash between his government and Francesco Saverio Borrelli, Milan's chief prosecutor and head of the city's elite pool of corruption investigators. Mr. Borrelli hinted last week that inquiries into Telepiu, a pay TV channel partly owned by Fininvest, could touch the prime minister himself.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Norway Plans New Ferry Safety Rules

OSLO (Reuters) — Norway is planning new safety rules to improve the stability of all car ferries using its ports in the aftermath of the Estonia disaster, the country's Maritime Directorate said Wednesday.

So-called roll-on roll-off ferries will have to be upgraded to withstand the destabilizing effect of between a half-meter and one meter of water that may flood their vehicle decks in case of an accident.

A general strike across Italy scheduled for Friday is expected to severely disrupt transportation and bring up to 2.5 million employees out into the streets to demonstrate, trade union sources said Wednesday.

Air France baggage handlers went on strike on Wednesday, delaying flights from Roissy-Charles de Gaulle airport and holding up a morning Concorde flight to New York when they demonstrated on the runway. (Reuters)

The Cypriot charter company EuroCypria has begun weekly flights to Belgrade, the second airline to do so since the lifting of UN sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro. (Reuters)

The International Air Transport Association predicted Wednesday that international scheduled passenger traffic would increase by an average of 6.6 percent a year from 1994 to 1998. (Reuters)

Region Air, a charter company owned by the hotelier Ong Beng Seng, will begin operating as Singapore's third full-fledged airline by Oct. 26, with three flights a week to Vung Tao, about 120 kilometers east of Ho Chi Minh City. (AFP)

Continental Airlines is offering discounts of up to 30 percent on some fares for travel through Feb. 10. The deepest discounts come on tickets for flights Monday through Thursday. Discounted tickets, for U.S. and some international routes, must be purchased by Oct. 21. (AP)

In Algeria, Gunmen Kill 2 and Car Bombs Explode

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ALGIERS — In a brutal explosion of fresh violence in Algeria, gunmen killed a South Korean businessman and a local politician on Wednesday, and five car bombs exploded in the capital.

The car bombs exploded in what appeared to be a signifi-

cant escalation of the terror campaign being waged by Muslim extremists. The first blast at 8 A.M. outside a university building in the city center brought panic to the busy streets. At least one person was injured.

Almost simultaneously, two other booby-trapped cars exploded, one in front of a girls' university dormitory and the second near the Justice Ministry. Both buildings are located in an residential area overlooking the center of the capital. Witnesses said at least two stu-

dents were injured in the attack on the dormitory.

Security forces said an armed Islamic militant died when a car blew up in the working-class area of Kouba. His two accomplices were then killed by security forces, they said. The commando was planning to leave the car outside a state-subsidized supermarket, according to security officials.

Another car exploded in the Kirkhadem district outside a gasoline station, but no one was hurt, the security forces said.

A South Korean business-

man, Kang Dae-Hyun, 56, was

gunned down as he bought newspapers near his home in Bordj el Bahri, about 25 kilometers (17 miles) east of Algiers, state radio said quoting security officials. His killing brought to 64 the number of foreigners to be murdered in Algeria since last September when they became caught up in the conflict between Muslim fundamentalists who have been battling the army-backed authorities since January 1992.

Mr. Kang was a representa-

tive of the South Korean con-

glomerate Daewoo, which sells Korean-made automobiles in Algeria and is involved in several joint projects. One project was building the Hilton hotel near Algiers International Airport, which opened in 1993 after a delay over a payment dispute and was later closed, apparently for security reasons.

The leader of an Algerian moderate Islamist movement, Lahcene ben Saadallah, also was killed, in an Algiers suburb on Wednesday, according to the official Algerian press Agency, APS. (Reuters, AFP)

Report Assails French Police

Reuters

LONDON — Amnesty International has accused the French police of a pattern of ill treatment, shootings and killings, particularly against non-Europeans and juveniles.

In a report issued in London, the human rights group detailed 11 cases of ill treatment by French law enforcement officers in the 18 months up to June 1994. It concluded that they used force recklessly and without due respect for the law and that many victims were juveniles.

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Let It Take You Around The World

Nobels Awarded in Physics and Chemistry

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
STOCKHOLM — An American and a Canadian were awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics on Wednesday for pioneering development of neutron scattering techniques 40 years ago.

An American received the Nobel Prize in Chemistry for revolutionizing the study of hydrocarbons, the ingredients of oil and natural gas, and for uncovering new ways to use them. The \$930,000 physics prize will be shared by Clifford G. Shull of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Bertram N. Brockhouse of McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario.

Their research, begun in the 1940s and '50s, helped develop a powerful tool to study matter in its tiniest detail, using beams of neutrons much the same way a microscope uses light. It has

broad applications in many fields of science, from the development of superconductors to better computer memory. The research led to further advances by others who already have been honored with other Nobel awards.

The recipient of the \$930,000 award for chemistry was George A. Olah, 67, of the University of Southern California in Los Angeles.

In the early 1960s, he and his colleagues discovered that extremely strong acids, called superacids, could be used to modify hydrocarbons so they were easier to study. The discovery also led to a wide variety of industrial processes, such as new ways to break down heavy oils and liquefy coal.

In a statement announcing the award, the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences said that Mr. Olah's work "has a promi-

nent position in all modern textbooks."

Notably, his research has allowed improvements in combustion engines by raising the octane of fuel without adding to pollution, the academy said.

"Recognition is always a surprise," Mr. Olah said from his home in Beverly Hills, California. "It is gratifying. There is nothing in our life that is not touched by hydrocarbons, from pharmaceuticals to gasoline."

Mr. Shull, 79, and Mr. Brockhouse, 76, devised instruments based on a technique they developed called neutron scattering, in which neutrons are bounced off liquids and solids to reveal their atomic structure.

"I'm astonished and surprised," Mr. Brockhouse said of the award. "How on earth could they pick me?"

From his home in Lexington, Massachusetts, Mr. Shull said:

"It has been very exciting news."

"In simple terms," the Swedish academy said, "Clifford G. Shull has helped answer the question of where atoms 'are' and Bertram N. Brockhouse the question of what atoms 'do.'"

Study of atomic structure and dynamics made possible by Mr. Brockhouse and Mr. Shull through development of neutron scattering techniques had been crucial in the development of new materials like ceramic superconductors, the academy said.

"This has been described as the single most important method to get information about structure and dynamics of atoms in fluid and solid matter," said Carl Nordling, professor of physics at Uppsala University and chairman of the Nobel committee that awards the physics prize. (AP, Reuters)

TROOPS: White House Continues Buildup Despite Evidence of Retreat

Continued from Page 1

Myers said. But France publicly opposed the idea and said Iraq had done nothing illegal in its military maneuvers.

American officials were apparently trying to carefully gauge international support for such a demilitarized zone, to decide how restrictive it might be and to determine whether UN authorization would be required.

The delicate task of rebuilding the allied coalition that carried out the 1991 Gulf War was well under way, and Mr. Christopher reportedly gained assurances from the Gulf emirates and Saudi Arabia that the costs of the new UN deployment would be shared by Arab allies.

Mr. Christopher also raised the possibility that the United Nations would require Iraq to sell some oil and use the foreign exchange to buy food for a populace that Baghdad officials say is on the brink of starvation. Sanctions imposed by the United Nations after the Gulf War prevent Iraq from freely selling oil to gain hard currency.

"We are very concerned about the misery of the people of Iraq," Mr. Christopher said in a TV interview. "Our quarrel is with the government and particularly with Saddam."

The UN Security Council has authorized Baghdad to sell \$1.6 billion worth of oil, but Iraq has refused to do so, saying the ground rules are an unfair restriction on its sovereignty.

Ms. Myers called reports of malnutrition and suffering in Iraq "unsustainable propaganda," noting that the UN sanctions do not prohibit the importation of food and medicine.

Iraq's Parliament speaker, Sadi Mehdi Saleh, was quoted by Reuters as saying that Baghdad would consider meeting a UN demand, the recognition of Kuwait's sovereignty, if the sanctions were lifted.

"We are besieged, and the people are starving," Mr. Saleh said.

Iraqi officials welcomed the imminent arrival of the Russian foreign minister, Andrei V. Kozirev, who was expected in Baghdad on Thursday and who has argued against a closing of the Western vise around the embattled Saddam government.

A spokesman in Moscow said Mr. Kozirev would try "to help ease tension in the region and promote stability," but it was unclear with whom he planned to meet. The Soviet Union formerly supplied most of Iraq's armaments, but Russia broke with the Iraqi leader in the Gulf War.

In his talks with Gulf Arab leaders, Mr. Christopher was joined by the British foreign secretary, Douglas Hurd, who expressed his solidarity with Kuwait. Britain is sending 800 commandos to the emirate along with a dozen additional Tornado aircraft and two warships.

GULF: U.S. Finds Allied Support for an Arms-Free Zone in Southern Iraq

Continued from Page 1

pose this fresh restriction, officials said, because President Saddam Hussein has aroused such fierce international animosity, especially among his oil-rich Arab neighbors, that no international backlash need be feared.

"France can stand aside if it wants to, provided it's done by the coalition and not by the Security Council," according to Richard Haas, a National Security Council aide in the Bush administration.

Since French objections do not involve

significant political stakes for Washington or for Paris, U.S. officials shrugged off a public jab by Defense Minister François Léotard suggesting that the American buildup in Kuwait was "not unconnected with domestic politics" in the United States.

French politicians, themselves embroiled in a presidential election campaign, may well see domestic benefits in distancing the government from Washington at this juncture. French business has chafed at the Iraqi embargo, which de-

prives them of their traditional Gulf client while U.S. companies get the lion's share of contracts in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

With Saudi Arabia's support, the United States has air power in the region that could deny Iraqi forces access to the proposed exclusion zone, Major General Everett H. Pratt Jr. said on television Wednesday.

"We have the capability," he said. "If called upon, we could enforce an exclusion zone on the ground."

RUSSIA: The Ruble's Collapse Poses a Fresh Political Risk for President

Continued from Page 1

cow Interbank Currency Exchange must be paid for in rubles a day in advance. The source predicted, however, that such a rally would be only temporary.

Economists said the main reason for the ruble's plunge were government decisions this summer to loosen the budgetary strings and dole out new credits to agriculture, the military and others. That fueled worries about skyrocketing inflation and sent people scurrying to unload rubles and buy dollars as a hedge. Inflation had already begun to creep up in September and is expected to worsen this month.

Economists have warned that the ruble's collapse could harm economic reforms by igniting a new round of politically destabilizing inflation and increasing demands for a partial return to Soviet-style economic controls.

The ruble's freefall has challenged government assertions that the turmoil of the past few years was mostly over and that Russia had achieved a measure of economic stability. Mr. Yeltsin made this point repeatedly during his visit last month to Washington, where he eagerly sought U.S. investment for his country.

Western economists here said that the ruble's fall would not necessarily scare off foreign investors. Government officials, meanwhile, offered little in the way of reassurance on Wednesday, with many of them focused on finding a scapegoat. Many clearly agreed with Mr. Yeltsin

that something more insidious occurred than a mere "crisis of capitalism," as some economists here put it. Several suggested that speculators had caused the plunge in the ruble value. Ivan Rybkin, speaker of the lower house of the Parliament, blamed a plot by commercial banks.

Mr. Chernomyrdin was one of the few willing to take the blame himself. "I'd like to say it was a plot of some commercial structures, but I must admit that to a certain extent it was a miscalculation by the government and the central bank," he said in an interview with the Oostankino television network.

Mr. Dubinin, the ousted finance minister, said the most important thing now was for the government to keep firm control over inflation and stop

issuing new credits. "If not, no amount of short-range measures to back up the ruble will save us in the longer run," he said.

In addition to selling off some of its dollar reserves, the central bank raised a key lending rate in an effort to make the ruble more attractive. But financial experts said the central bank's reserves were already fairly depleted from having propped the ruble up for much of the last year. According to published reports the bank has already spent about half its \$8 billion to \$9 billion reserves.

The bank spent \$90 million on Wednesday to reverse the ruble's fall, but Mr. Geraschenko said the bank could not do that indefinitely.

HAITI: President Installed by Military Resigns as Aristide Prepares Return

Continued from Page 1

cesses to run the administration of state," Mr. Jonassaint said.

The world never recognized the military's designation last May of Mr. Jonassaint, who is not expected to leave the country.

Last week, the neighboring Dominican Republic provided exile to another coup leader, Michel François, the Port-au-Prince police chief.

Now, Mr. François is running into trouble there. The lower house of Parliament unanimously declared him persona non grata Tuesday and called on President Joaquín Balaguer Ricardo to expel him.

"We cannot allow our country to be converted into a sanctuary for this class of people," said Vinicio Tobal, a spokesman for the opposition Dominican Liberation Party.

Meanwhile, Mr. Aristide is spending much of his final days in exile in Washington preparing

ing to take a large entourage of Haitian supporters and foreigners with him to Haiti — so many that U.S. officials are trying to hold down the numbers for security reasons.

Mr. Aristide said Wednesday he was confident that concerns about his personal security could be addressed.

At Mr. Aristide's invitation, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher will return with him, a State Department official said. American black activists, including the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, members of the Black Congressional Caucus and Randall Robinson, a lobbyist, have been invited.

Numerous Haitians who have shared Mr. Aristide's life abroad will return for what is a unique event in Haitian history: the first time an exiled ruler has returned to office.

Mr. Aristide is scheduled to meet with President Bill Clinton at the White House on Friday. (AP, Reuters, WP)

EARN: Dad's Paycheck Is More Likely to Grow if Mom Remains at Home

Continued from Page 1

compared with \$97,490 for those with wives who worked. Earlier research, including a 1982 study based on a nationally representative sample of 5,000 adult men in all types of careers, and a 1992 study using data from a large multinational corporation, found the same phenomenon.

"Everyone knows it's true," said Jeffrey Pfeffer, an author of the 1982 study who teaches

organizational behavior at Stanford University. "It makes sense. It's two people working on one career. It's the argument divorce lawyers use, that the wife at home was responsible for part of the husband's income."

While no one can cite studies to the contrary, some human resources experts were skeptical of the pay gap.

"I'm cynical about these results, because there could be

lots of intervening variables," said John Moses, a human resources researcher at Hewitt Associates, a consulting firm based in Chicago. "And correlation doesn't mean causation, so even if having a spouse at home may be correlated with a higher income, that doesn't mean that asking your spouse to stay home will make your pay go up."

The gap in pay between the two groups, however well-documented in academic circles, remains a sensitive topic among corporate officials. Of nearly two dozen corporate spokesmen who were interviewed, none would discuss the question.

"We have no familiarity with this phenomenon, and people here would not be comfortable with engaging in any speculation as to why it might or might not exist," said Scott Brooks of IBM.

RAYS: U.S. Conducted Far More Human Tests Than Previously Known

Continued from Page 1

committee to make a detailed inquiry into the experiments.

The Tribune article and the previous discussion of unethical radiation experiments initiated by Representative Edward J. Markey, a Massachusetts Democrat, at congressional hearings in 1986 suggested that a thorough search would extend the litany of horrific stories.

They also raised questions about what ethical guidelines, if any, had governed the experiments and at what level in the government the research program had been directed. Dr. Ruth Faden, an ethicist at Johns Hopkins University who is the chairman of the committee, said: "Did we find new horror stories? Well, we know now that much more experimental work was done than anyone guessed."

While the doses received by subjects in most cases were not large, at the time the hazards of low levels of radiation were not known, and consent was not usually sought.

But Dr. Faden did express surprise at the apparent deliberateness of the decision making.

"Frankly, we did not believe before we started this that there was much debate and planning done in connection with these experiments," she said. "But there was, and it was at a high level of the military and scientific establishment."

"That is not to say that the motive was for these ethical discussions — whether it was high-minded moral reasons or legal reasons or public relations reasons — but in any case there was an awareness at high levels that one could not proceed in the area of radiation and human experiments just casually. They took it seriously."

Among the papers unearthed by the committee are documents that staff members estimate will increase the number of known experiments by at least 10-fold, from about 60 to 600. Most of the experiments involved exposing troops to varying

amounts of radiation, usually without informing them of the risks or seeking their consent.

At the time, the documents suggest, being the subject of experiments was counted as one of the expected hazards of military life and training — not unlike subjecting soldiers to live fire in training exercises — and was not considered to be human experimentation.

The committee also found that, contrary to the belief that there was little debate about the ethics of such experimentation in the 1950s, in fact, army ethical guidelines written in 1953 were far stricter than the current rules.

But the rules — a nearly verbatim copy of the Nuremberg Code, a set of ethical principles that came out of the Nuremberg war crimes trials after World War II — did not become operating guidelines, apparently because they were declared top secret.

One of the most important bits of history found in the hundreds of thousands of documents so far received by the committee, Dr. Faden said, is that a fixture of current ethical debates — whether it is possible to offer patients honest treatment and experiment on them at the same time — appears to have been a consideration in even the earliest documents of Cold War experiments.

An Atomic Energy Commission memorandum dated April 17, 1947, recommends that human experimentation not be made public. "It is desired that no document be released which refers to experiments with humans and might have an adverse effect on public opinion or result in legal suits," the memorandum says. "Documents covering such work in this field should be classified 'secret.' The memorandum was also classified secret."

In the fall of 1947 the commission, which later became the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, established a division of biology and medicine and the Advisory Committee on Biology and Medicine,

made up of outside experts, to consider future human and animal experimentation.

Two years earlier, 18 patients — the subjects of The Albuquerque Tribune article — were injected with plutonium to help track its course in the body. The committee has found that in 1947 the military proposed that more systematic studies be conducted. While this was disapproved, some individual experiments, including the injection of radioactive material into humans, continued in June and July 1947.

After repeated requests from the military and private researchers to conduct radiation experiments on humans, Dr. Shields Warren, the chief medical officer of the Atomic Energy Commission, said in July 1949 that he was "taking an increasingly dim view of human experimentation."

The debate continued on one track, but so did the experiments on another, in the absence of firm policy to the contrary.

The Defense Department tried to initiate experiments using atomic isotopes to conduct total-body irradiation experiments on healthy human subjects. Officials of the commission, chiefly Dr. Warren, protested, but soon relented.

Since the commission controlled the supply of radioactive materials, Dr. Warren was apparently able to block some of the worst experiments, which called for total-body irradiation of healthy subjects.

But some researchers were able to get around the commission's objections. Hundreds of people were irradiated by using cancer patients who presumably might have benefited or, at least, whose lives would not be greatly shortened by the experiments.

In September 1951 the Joint Panel on the Medical Aspects of Atomic Warfare prepared a memorandum saying that there were numerous reasons to conduct human experiments in atomic bomb explosions and later documents show that at least four of the experiments mentioned were carried out.

Israel Sees TV Plea by Abducted Soldier

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JERUSALEM — A frightened Israeli soldier, only months out of high school, stood beside a masked gunman and pleaded Wednesday for the release of Palestinian prisoners.

"If not, they will kill me," said Corporal Nachshon Waxman, 19, who holds dual U.S.-

Israeli citizenship, in a televised appeal.

The young soldier's abduction by the militant Islamic group Hamas shocked Israel and thrust the Middle East peace process into its deepest crisis yet. Hamas, the leading opponent of the Palestinian autonomy accord, said it would kill Corporal Waxman unless

200 imprisoned Palestinians were freed by Friday.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel told Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, that he held him responsible for the safety of the soldier who he said was being held somewhere in Palestinian-ruled Gaza.

The prime minister, who suspended peace talks with the PLO in Cairo on Tuesday and sealed off the 1 million Palestinians of the Gaza Strip, summoned an emergency cabinet meeting on the abduction.

Corporal Waxman is the 10th Israeli to be kidnapped by Islamic militants since 1989. All the others were killed.

In a videotaped appeal Wednesday, the young soldier urged Mr. Rabin to comply with his captors' demands. "I ask you to do all you can so I get out of here alive," he said.

A man holding an assault rifle, with a red-checked head-dress covering his face, prompted Corporal Waxman several times with questions in Hebrew and placed a hand on his shoulder at the end of the tape.

"What do you have to say to your mother?" the gunman asked.

"If my parents are watching me, I am all right now, and I hope to return to you if Rabin decides to release the prisoners," he replied, appearing to try to steady his voice.

It was not known when or

where the tape, broadcast on Israel's Channel 2, was filmed. Corporal Waxman disappeared Sunday night. It is believed he was abducted somewhere in central Israel while hitchhiking.

The Palestinian Authority, which has run Gaza and the West Bank enclave of Jericho since May, denied Corporal Waxman was in Gaza.

But Mr. Rabin telephoned Mr. Arafat on Wednesday after seeing the videotape and insisted that Corporal Waxman was in Gaza.

Mr. Arafat's spokesman said Mr. Arafat met Wednesday with three Hamas leaders and asked them for help in finding the hostage. But, said Marwan Kanafani, Mr. Arafat's top press aide, "we do not have any proof that the kidnapped soldier is in the Gaza Strip."

Israel has repeatedly accused Mr. Arafat of failing to curb attacks originating from Gaza, but the PLO insists it is living up to the terms of its self-rule accord.

Mr. Arafat, who along with Mr. Rabin is widely expected to win the Nobel Peace Prize on Friday, had earlier condemned the kidnapping and vowed to work for the soldier's return.

In Jerusalem, his tearful mother Esther, 47, who immigrated from New York City 25 years ago, called on the U.S. government "to save my son who is an American citizen."

(AP, Reuters)

Herald Tribune

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Source: † IVA Surveys '92-'93. * Reader Survey '94.

POUR HOMME

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"We are privileged, and the presence of Mr. Saleh said.

He enthusiastically welcomed the arrival of the Russian foreign minister, Andrei K. Kovalev, who was accompanied by his wife and daughter, and a delegation of the World Council of Churches, which included the embattled Syrian president.

A spokesman in Moscow said every effort will be made to help ease the regional and domestic stability in Lebanon and that there are plans to meet with them before they planned to leave the country.

The Soviet Union formerly signed with the Arab League, but Russia.

In his talk with Gulf Arab League secretary, Douglas Hill, he pressed his solidarity with Kuwait in sending them assistance to be living with a large addition to the military and two more.

With Saudi Arabia's support, the United States has cut power in the period October 1980. Major fire over it from it said on Wednesday.

Members of the executive committee had the rubber pen of his Parliament in their hands, and were making new orders for amounts of shortage certificates to back up their case in the legislature.

In addition to the cost of its dollar certificate, Bank Negara had to pay in an effort to ruble more attention, national experts said, bank's reserves were further depleted for the purpose of the last year. As published reports had already spent about 1 billion to \$9 billion.

The bank spent \$1.5 million Wednesday to be ready to sell, but the bank's share of the bank's share that indefinite.

including the late J. Lee Jackson, of the Black Congress and Randall K. Robinson, have been numerous. Hatt has shared Mr. Anderson with return to some extent in the past time on an exhibit returned to office.

Mr. Anderson is in contact with President Ford at the White House. J. Lee Robinson

shies. He is fearful of them from their other side at work as a police officer.

He is worried in addition that a sensitive and corporate outlook of the other corporate men who were present would diminish his

"We have no formal this phenomenon and here would be heard with a shaking in the face as a result of anger and fear," said Southey.

[illegible]

Business

Is China Developing New Nuclear Arms?

Study Cites Recent Testing

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — An assessment of the yields of nuclear tests conducted by China over the past year suggests it is developing a number of new nuclear weapons, according to a survey released Wednesday.

The annual report on global military power from the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies was prepared before the latest Chinese detonation last week. But it covered earlier nuclear blasts carried out in June and October 1993.

"An assessment of the yields of the tests and of previous tests suggests that a number of new nuclear weapons are being developed," the report said.

It said the October explosion had a yield of between 50 and 100 kilotons of TNT while the June test was smaller, between 10 and 60 kilotons. In 1992, China tested a much larger weapon, equivalent to 1 million tons of TNT.

"The differences in yields

tested suggest that a number of new weapons are being developed," the institute said.

Some experts believe China is trying to develop land-based missiles with increased range, capable of carrying multiple warheads that could be launched at several targets.

The CIA director, R. James Woolsey Jr., said last year that China was recruiting scientists from the former Soviet Union for help with a wide range of weapons programs.

The report said China was also continuing to develop two new ballistic missiles, one with an expected range of 8,000 kilometers (5,000 miles) that could be ground or submarine-launched, the other with a range of 12,000 kilometers.

The report also noted that China was modernizing its conventional armed forces, acquiring eight Cobra attack helicopters, four Kiowa scout helicopters, and four Chinook transport helicopters in the past 12 months. (AFP, Reuters)



Police in the Bangladeshi capital turning back fundamentalists who marched on a government building Wednesday.

Muslim Militants Protest in Dhaka Against Feminist

DHAKA, Bangladesh — Thousands of Islamic militants marched on Dhaka's main government secretariat Wednesday, calling for the execution of the feminist writer Taslima Nasrin, who fled Bangladesh for Sweden two months ago.

Hundreds of policemen stopped the protesters just blocks away from the secretariat. The demonstrators criticized the government for failing to create a blasphemy law to deal with people they consider to be apostates, including Dr. Nasrin.

It was the first major protest against Dr. Nasrin since her departure. She sparked outrage among fundamentalist Muslims after an article in which she was quoted as saying that Islam's holy book, the Koran, should be "revised thoroughly."

Dr. Nasrin, who has since received death threats, said she had been misquoted.

Japan Cool To Russian Approach On Kurils

Agence France-Press

TOKYO — Japan reacted coolly Wednesday to a Russian plan for a free economic zone in the disputed Kuril Islands.

The Kyodo news agency quoted sources in Moscow as saying that First Deputy Prime Minister Oleg N. Soskovets conveyed the Russian government's proposal to Japan's ambassador, Koji Watanabe, on Monday.

Mr. Soskovets reportedly urged Japan's participation in the project to help bring a "constructive solution" to the dispute, which involves four of the Kuril Islands, called the Northern Territories by Tokyo, Kyodo said.

But Chief Cabinet Secretary Kozo Igarashi declared at a news conference Wednesday, "It is difficult for us to accept the proposal for creating a free economic zone on the islands with the condition that they are kept under Russia's jurisdiction."

Japan maintains that the four islands were illegally occupied by the Soviet Union in the closing days of World War II. Japan demands their return and says that joint development projects on the Kurils are possible only when Moscow recognizes Japan's sovereignty over them.

Establishing a free economic zone, where foreign enterprises can be given financial help such as low taxes, was originally part of the Russian government's plan to develop the islands, the Kyodo report said.

But a shortage of funds has forced suspension of the project.

Following last week's earthquake, which devastated the Kuril Islands, Russia is believed to have judged that it should take advantage of the timing and request direct economic help from Japan to reconstruct the islands, the report said.

The quake, measuring 8.1 on the Richter scale, reportedly killed 11 people, injured some 200 others and made about 1,000 people homeless on the Kurils.

U. S. and North Koreans Aim To Wind Up Talks Thursday

The Associated Press

GENEVA — U. S. and North Korean talks on Pyongyang's nuclear program, deadlocked for two weeks, continued Wednesday and the current round is expected to be wrapped up Thursday, officials said.

The United States has accused North Korea of backtracking on an outline accord reached in August, under which Pyongyang agreed to open up its nuclear facilities in exchange for technical aid and for diplomatic links with Washington.

Late Tuesday, the North Korean Foreign Ministry spokesman, Ho Jong, said there was a slight hope that a way out of the stalemate could be found. "In some parts a little progress was made," he said after an eight-hour session at the North Korean diplomatic mission.

The U. S. chief negotiator, Robert Gallucci, was more guarded.

"Whether we really made progress, we won't know until

tomorrow's meeting," he said. In the talks Wednesday, experts were expected to thrash out technical issues.

North Korea is still balking at allowing inspectors into two crucial sites.

The West suspects the sites contain evidence that North Korea has been developing nuclear weapons.

2 More Plague Deaths in India Bring Total to 58

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW DELHI — Two more people died of plague Wednesday in the western Indian city of Surat, bringing the nationwide death toll from the outbreak of the disease to 58, the Press Trust of India reported.

The two deaths in Surat, the coastal city at the center of the three-week-old plague epidemic, were the first reported in India in five days.

The deaths took to 54 the number of plague fatalities in Surat, 270 kilometers (170 miles) north of Bombay. The disease has claimed three lives in New Delhi and one in the southern state of Karnataka.

Indian officials say the outbreak is under control. The World Health Organization has said the epidemic will be declared over when no new cases are reported for 12 days. The last new cases were reported Sunday.

In recent days the number of suspected patients has tapered off sharply and many victims have been given a clean bill of health and sent home.

The World Health Organization said the disease had had a "very limited spread" outside of the originally infected areas in and around Surat.

In a statement, the organization said that some cases of plague appeared to have been imported into Bombay, but there was no sign of the disease spreading in Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta or Madras.

Pneumonic plague, which can kill people quickly unless it is treated with antibiotics, is spread by fleas from infected rats or by sneezes and coughs from infected people.

The outbreak, the first in India in nearly 30 years,

led many countries to cut air and sea links with New Delhi and impose a variety of travel curbs that have caused huge losses to the Indian economy.

Some countries have begun lifting restrictions on Indian travelers and goods arriving at airports and seaports, but Russia suspended all flights to and from India on Tuesday.

Quarantine officials at China's border with Hong Kong turned away eight travelers arriving from plague-stricken areas of India, an official report said.

President Hashemi Rafsanjani of Iran dropped India from an Asian tour this week, apparently because of the plague.

But Malaysia lifted a two-week-old ban on flights to India, the news agency Bernama said. (AFP, AP)

EUROPEAN TOPICS

British Rewrite 10 Commandments

Two-thirds of young Britons today live in a moral no-man's-land in which the line between good and evil is badly blurred, according to a survey. Most members of a sample

group of young people, aged 15 to 35, could identify no more than three of the Ten Commandments. Traditional moral models and references, such as church, the monarchy and politicians, had little positive influence on them, the Mori research institute found in a poll taken for the BBC. And yet, pollsters said, a practical new moral code has arisen in which God has no part.

Asked to suggest their own Ten Commandments, the young people offered this

composite list: Thou shalt not kill; thou shalt not drive drunk; thou shalt not steal; thou shalt treat others as thou wishest to be treated; thou shalt not be a racist; thou shalt be environmentally conscious; thou shalt not take drugs; thou shalt be loyal to thy friends; and thou shalt not commit adultery.

Confirming the influence of political correctness, the group's "11th Commandment," had there been one,

would have been: Thou shalt not be sexist.

Around Europe

As people live longer, the number of four-generation families in France is growing fast, reports the daily Liberation. In a reversal of conventional wisdom, links between generations have become stronger.

The numbers of healthy young grandparents with time on their hands has risen even as more and more working

mothers — many of them single — struggle with the heavy demands of daily life. The result: Grandparents and even great-grandparents play an important part in helping with children and household tasks.

In France, about one-third of grandparents, and one-fourth of great-grandparents, look after their grandchildren at least one day a week. Nearly 45 percent take the children during school vacations.

Bird-lovers, angered by the Swiss Army's plans to phase

out its carrier pigeon unit, have threatened to force a national referendum on the issue. The government said last month that it planned to give up its 7,000 pigeons within two years and reassign the 266 men responsible for them in a money-saving move. A pro-pigeon committee contended in a pointed letter to the Defense Ministry that the pigeons are still useful, being difficult to spot in wartime, and are popular with the public.

Brian Knowlton



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Bonn's Shaky Free Democrats Still Hold Key to the Vote

By Rick Atkinson

Washington Post Service

BERLIN — As Sunday's German national election nears, the new campaign slogan for the liberal Free Democrats summarizes the party's plight with unusual clarity: "This time everything's at stake."

For the Free Democrats, Chancellor Helmut Kohl's junior coalition partner, it all hangs in the balance this week — self-respect, influence and, above all, power. If Mr. Kohl fails to win a fourth term, it will very likely be because the Free Democrats have let him down.

To preserve the status quo, Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats need Free Democrat support to maintain a majority. But the Free Democrats are floundering badly. In six consecutive state assembly elections, and in the European Parliament elections in June, they failed to muster the requisite 5 percent needed for representation. In several races they have been humiliated, getting only 1.7 percent in Saxony and 2.2 percent in Brandenburg last month.

Whether the party can break the 5 percent threshold also needed to remain in the Bundestag has become the preeminent question. Most opinion polls this week show the Free Democrats squeaking by with 6 or 7 percent, but one survey indicated that the party would get only 4 percent and thus be bounced from Parliament.

This could cost Mr. Kohl the office he has held for 12 years. More likely, he would be forced into a "grand coalition" with the opposition Social Democrats, a shotgun marriage that few Germans see as either healthy or desirable.

The Free Democrats have served as junior partners in all but two of the 16 governments formed in Bonn since 1949. After serving with the Social Democrats from 1969 until 1982, the party changed horses to the Christian Democrats, giving Mr. Kohl the chancellor's office he has held ever since.

In the last election, held shortly after German unification four years ago, the Free Democrats collected a respectable 11 percent, enough to get 5 of 20 ministries in Mr. Kohl's government.

In postwar German politics, the Free Democrats have positioned themselves as a guardian of civil liberties and a proponent of greater rights for Germany's 6.5 million foreigners. They also espouse free-market economics, minimal government regulation and a preference for private initiative over public intervention. They have been traditionally strong among white-collar professionals, shopkeepers and the German *Mittelstand* of mid-sized companies.

"A Parliament without the liberals — without liberalism, openness and tolerance — that would be a different republic," Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel, the Free Democrat party chairman, recently told a German newspaper. "Germany has truly had the good fortune after the war to be ruled from the middle, and not from the fringes."

But the liberals have been hard-pressed to make the case for their indispensability. The party's recent efforts to promote a leaner federal budget proved ineffectual, as did resistance to wider police eavesdropping powers and the adoption of yet another social benefit — and tax

— in the form of mandatory nursing-home insurance. In one campaign gaffe, the Free Democrats declared themselves to be the party of "higher income earners."

Finally, a party that collected more than 10 percent of the vote in Eastern Germany four years ago has been unable to sustain any strength in the East.

Not least among the party's woes in Western Germany is a dearth of strong, colorful personalities. Mr. Kinkel, who replaced Hans-Dietrich Genscher as party chief two years ago, has never come close to matching Mr. Genscher's popularity or political touch.

Despite these shortcomings, the liberals' chances on Sunday look reasonably good. Under German voting procedures, voters cast two ballots: one for an individual parliamentary candidate and one for a party as a whole. The Free Democrats traditionally have benefited from this second ballot, which some voters see as a means of tempering extremes of the political right and political left.

On Election Bourse, Race Is Wide Open

German Contest Remains Close For Buyers of Political 'Shares'

By Brandon Mitchener

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — As Germany enters the final election lap, the Frankfurt Stock Exchange, where blue chip stock prices have risen more than 5 percent in three days, has clearly placed its bets on Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

But on the Election Bourse operated by the universities of Bochum and Regensburg, the outcome is far from conclusive.

"It's extremely close, closer than most people realize," said

Joachim Weimann, an economics professor in Bochum who supervises the exchange, which is actually a computer in Iowa on which political parties are bought and sold by electronic mail. "Everything is possible."

Aside from their novelty value, election exchanges are increasingly notable for the quality of their predictions, often more reliable than those of established opinion polls.

"The trick with this bourse is that we don't ask people which party they personally prefer, but rather how they expect the election to end," Mr. Weimann said. "Personal preferences shouldn't play a role."

In the last U.S. presidential elections the final results were very close to those predicted by the bourse," agreed Alexander Krone, 25, an economics student with 140 Deutsche marks worth of shares in the Social Democrats, Greens, Democratic Socialists and Others.

According to Wednesday's prices, neither the current ruling coalition of Christian Democrats and Free Democrats, nor the opposition Social Democratic Party and any one other party together, would be worth more than 50 pfennigs, the market equivalent of a parliamentary majority.

Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic Union and its Bavarian sister party, which are bundled as one, were listed at 40.8 pfennigs, the Social Democrats at 35 pfennigs, the Free Democrats at 6.1, the Greens at 7.9 and the reform communist Party of Democratic Socialism at 4.4. The far-right Republican Party, with 2.5 pfennigs, and Others, with 3.5, were too low to expect to be represented in Parliament.

Despite the recent rise in Frankfurt stock prices, the likelihood of a new grand coalition or another, shakier political alliance is considered almost as likely — in both game and reality — as the continuation of the current regime.

With an air of pride, Mr. Weimann noted that real-world poll results, after much turbulence, have gradually come closer to the bourse's, which have been "relatively stable" since the it opened for business on May 30.

In the latest opinion poll from Germany's Allensbach Institute, published Wednesday, the two Christian parties boasted 42 percent support, the Social Democrats 34.9 percent, the Free Democrats 8 percent, the Greens 8.1 and the reform communists 3.9.

Some 400 students, professors and university employees in Bochum and Regensburg are participating in the exchange, risking sums between 20 and 1,000 marks on the outcome.

Klaus Zölzer, 31, who has invested 500 DM in the game, agreed that the exchange's prices are relatively objective. "I invested a lot in the Christian Democrats because I thought they were undervalued," he said, adding, "I'm not really the type to support them."

Jens Wiecking, an institutional investments adviser at Merck, Finck & Co. in Düsseldorf, meanwhile, said the recent rise in Frankfurt stock prices could easily reverse the day after Sunday's vote.

2 Ministers Replaced In Belgian Government

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene of Belgium has reshuffled his government to replace two ministers, but maintained the political makeup of his center-left coalition, officials said.

Frank Vandembroeck replaced Willy Claes as foreign minister and deputy prime minister; Mr. Claes becomes NATO secretary-general next week. Johan Vande Lanotte took the place of Interior Minister Louis Tobback.

Delors Keeps Mum On a Race in France

Cloudy View From Brussels

By Tom Buerkle

International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The intentions of Jacques Delors — whether to run or not to run for the presidency of France — are the political question of the hour in Paris. But for those looking for an answer, Mr. Delors remains equally an enigma here in the capital of Europe.

The president of the European Commission has gone quiet as he nears the end of his 10-year reign, giving few hints of leaping into the French fray but avoiding any controversy that could hinder a campaign.

He has steered clear, for example, of debates over a recent German proposal for faster integration among a hard core of European Union nations or the wider use of English within the commission.

At the same time, Mr. Delors is maintaining a rigorous 12-hour workday focused on fine-tuning a report on jobs and competitiveness that he will deliver to EU leaders at their summit meeting in Essen, Germany, in December. His message, calling for lower government deficits, increased training and investment and social solidarity between haves and have-nots, could serve either as the valdictory plea of a devoted European or as a springboard into French politics, aides say.

Which it will be is a question that even Mr. Delors's closest advisers and fellow Socialist politicians in France cannot answer.

"Even when he talks to his closest advisers," said one Brussels consultant who has worked closely with Mr. Delors, "he doesn't bare his chest."

Mr. Delors has good reasons for staying quiet. His statesman's role as president of the EU executive agency helps keep him at the top of the opinion polls even as he stays free of the Socialist Party's internal wars.

A poll in France's *Journal du Dimanche* on Sunday confirmed that Mr. Delors was the only Socialist with a chance of winning the presidential election in May, indicating that he would win a runoff against Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist leader, but would lose narrowly to Prime Minister Edouard Balladur.

What is more, uncertainty over the health of President François Mitterrand, who is battling prostate cancer, is helping to keep Mr. Delors on the sidelines. A sudden deterioration and resignation could prompt a snap election before Mr. Delors steps down in Brussels on Jan. 5, making it hard for him to enter the race.

"He hasn't decided yet," said one longtime adviser. Mr. Delors said in an interview with the Paris newspaper *Liberation* on Wednesday that he would not announce a decision before January.



Jacques Delors, talking with an associate Wednesday, is keeping busy as he prepares to leave his EU post in January.

Mr. Delors is "hesitant," this adviser said, because as a man with a passion for policy over politics, he does not relish the demands of an election campaign on his stamina or his family.

Perhaps more important, a senior Socialist politician who met Mr. Delors recently said he was troubled by an "incoherence" between his beliefs and the party's direction, including a recent proposal to combat unemployment by cutting the work week to 35 hours with no cut in pay.

But if he does decide to run, it will be to defend his vision of France as helping to forge deeper European integration, not to stump for the party platform.

"The Socialist Party can't impose any policies on Delors that contradict his convictions," a senior aide said.

And so for now, Mr. Delors does what comes naturally: work. Aides say he is determined to go to Essen in December to make sure that EU leaders do not use the economic recovery as an excuse to avoid attacking the deep-rooted

causes of Europe's unemployment problem.

He is keeping up an active travel schedule, so much so, in fact, that he will not be making the commission president's traditional farewell tour of EU capitals. Mr. Delors is also in top form physically, showing no trace of the back problems that plagued him for much of the past year. On a visit to Chile two weeks ago, "he was fresher after 17 hours on a plane than I am after 3 hours in a car to Paris," one aide said.

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France F.F.	1,950	40	580
Germany D.M.	700	32	210
Great Britain £	210	32	65
Ireland Sh.	230	37	68
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Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

EUROPEAN UPDATE PLAYER PROFILE



Dale Reid

Home: Scotland
 Victories: 21
 Years on the WPGA Tour: 15
 Career Money: \$576,031

The 1994 Solheim Cup™

European Solheim Cup Team

1. Helen Alfredsson
2. Laura Davies
3. Lora Fairclough
4. Trish Johnson
5. Liselotte Neumann
6. Alison Nicholas
7. Catrin Nilsmark
8. Dale Reid
9. Annika Sorenstam
10. Pam Wright



USA • EUROPE
 October 21-23, 1994

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USA UPDATE PLAYER PROFILE



Meg Mallon

Home: Ramona, CA
 Victories: 6
 Years on the LPGA Tour: 8
 Career Money: \$1,829,658

The 1994 Solheim Cup™

U.S. Solheim Cup Team

1. Donna Andrews
2. Brandie Burton
3. Beth Daniel
4. Tammie Green
5. Betsy King
6. Meg Mallon
7. Dottie Mahrie
8. Kelly Robbins
9. Patty Sheehan
10. Sherri Steinhilber



USA • EUROPE
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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Truth Corrects the Ruble

Russia's ruble has been falling like a stone, which is dramatic but not necessarily a bad thing. Russia runs a high inflation rate, which makes the ruble decline against more stable currencies. Its central bank has unwisely devoted a lot of money in recent months to an attempt to hold the ruble firm against the dollar. That kind of artificial propping always fails in the end. The bank apparently realized in late September that it could no longer stave off the inevitable, and ceased its expensive currency support operation. The downward swoop followed, with a tremendous acceleration on Tuesday.

Massive swings in exchange rates are dangerous, not least because they frighten investors and traders who are important to a country's growth. But with the ruble inflating at a rate that fluctuates between 5 and 10 percent a month, it had become severely overvalued in respect to the dollar and the other hard currencies. An overvalued currency is seriously damaging, for it encourages imports of goods for consumption and discourages the exports on which jobs depend. That distortion is now being ended, although in a disruptive way.

The real threat to the Russian economy is not the falling exchange rate but the

inflation that causes it. The Russians have not yet managed to organize an effective tax system, and the result is an enormous budget deficit. Until the new Russian state is able to bring its revenues into a reasonable relationship with its spending, it will be idle to talk about stable exchange rates.

Amid all this turmoil and evidence of things gone wrong, it is important not to miss the larger truth that Russia's economic revolution is, so far, basically succeeding. The standard of living seems clearly to be rising on average, although not for everyone. A well-off commercial middle class is rapidly expanding. More than half the economy's output is being produced by the private sector.

Russia has immense resources, chief among them a well-educated population. Its economy is capable of growing strongly unless it is crippled by too many political mistakes. Trying to maintain an overvalued ruble was a mistake, but now that is being corrected. Governments habitually confuse exchange rates with national prestige and economic health, but it is a misconception in which no one else ought to indulge.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Getting China on Board

The United States has now got China to sign on a dotted public line that it will not feed local nuclear missile races in South Asia or elsewhere in the world. That the Chinese had to be dragged into what a responsible country should have seen as a simple recognition of national self-interest is not reassuring. China's insistence on selling M-11 missile technology to Pakistan could not be ignored. Those sales, which could provide a way for Pakistan to deliver nuclear warheads on Indian targets, led the American government last year to cut off Beijing's access to highly prized American satellite technology. Feeling the bite, China eventually came around in its self-protective fashion.

Not that Chinese indulgence of Pakistan has been the sole factor driving South Asia toward a nuclear confrontation. India's work on a ground-to-ground missile of its own also contributes to a looming danger. But what China has been slow to realize is that nuclear nonproliferation necessarily entails a universal commitment. The common requirement to engage South Asia in a broad security dialogue is just a part of it. China goes the wrong way, for instance, when it continues, as it did last week, the nuclear testing that makes it the only continuing tester

among the five professed nuclear powers. It goes the right way when it joins, as it also did last week, international efforts to cap nuclear armories by writing a verifiable ban on production of fissile materials.

For the United States, drawing China into the collective of nations seeking limitations on national nuclear arms is just one part, but an essential part, of a large and complex relationship. In President Bill Clinton's time, the crux of it has been to find a politically sustainable way to promote a reluctant China's adherence to its formal pledges of respect for human rights. When China's foreign minister was in Washington the other day, his strategy was evident: to offer procedural steps and token progress on human rights — releasing one prominent dissident, for instance, but continuing to detain many others — while making more substantial progress on other issues.

This was the basis on which he invited Mr. Clinton to visit China — a trip that would erase the political memory of the Chinese government's anti-democracy Tiananmen massacre of 1989. But China has plenty more work to do on the human rights front to make it worthwhile for an American president to take the trip.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Doing Right by Poland

The Clinton administration is deciding whether to admit Poland and other countries in Eastern Europe to NATO, which is tantamount to committing U.S. troops to their defense. At a recent meeting of NATO ministers, Volker Rühe of Germany began a drive to broaden membership in the alliance, setting off active discussion in Washington. There are excellent reasons that such a commitment should not be made now.

Never mind that Eastern Europe's armies are still largely Soviet-trained and equipped and not ready to join NATO. Enlarging NATO would oblige the United States to defend countries mainly threatened by internal dissimilarity and their own regional rivalries, not Russian resurgence.

Furthermore, expanding NATO now could jeopardize the future of Boris Yeltsin and fellow reformers in Russia, increasing East European insecurity. Why run this risk when NATO membership does not meet Poland's most immediate need, which is political reassurance rather than a military alliance?

It is understandable why Western-oriented Poles wish to join NATO. For them NATO is Club West. The problem is that most Russians still regard it as a military alliance of America, Germany and others against Russia. That may change as Western ties with Russia thicken and

Russian westernizers strengthen their tenuous grip on power. But for now Russia's extremists can use the bogeyman of NATO against Mr. Yeltsin and his allies.

If NATO is too quick to swallow Poland, the extremists may swallow Mr. Yeltsin. Poland will be more secure if Russia stays on the road to reform and out of the hands of vengeful nationalists.

Nor is Poland in any immediate danger. If, despite Western efforts, Ukraine falls apart and Russia reverts to aggressive nationalism, it will be years before it can mobilize an army that could threaten Poland — time enough for the United States to forge a firm military alliance.

In the meantime there are ways to the Poland more closely to the West without stoking Russian nationalism. One is admission to the European Union, which would boost Poland's economy. Another is for NATO to make the most of the Partnership for Peace with Eastern Europe and Russia, moving beyond technical military cooperation and joint exercises to foster democratic patterns of civil-military cooperation. A third is to strengthen the web of cultural, economic and political contacts between Poland and the West. Such reassurances will meet Poland's legitimate economic and political needs without destabilizing a reforming Russia.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

In Russia, Power Passes Hands

A few days ago the state electric energy company in Moscow cut off power to the Strategic Missile Command Center because the center had not paid its bills.

The transformation of the ex-Soviet Union continues to have unpredictable results which, in this case, could have deactivated one of the most important parts of Russia's military.

The decision, which would have been inconceivable during the era of Communist totalitarianism, was mobilized

by the debt of more than \$20 million that the Moscow military owes Mosen-ergo, the state company without which the powerful missiles would not even have the force of firecrackers.

The fact that the measure was approved by the energy company's highest authorities suggests that the transformation of the political regime has brought a change of mentality from the old monolithic and obedient bureaucracy to the practical and autonomous criteria common in the capitalist world.

—La Nación (Buenos Aires).

Saddam's Problem Is That He Himself Is the Problem

By Abdul-Karim Abou-Nasr

The object is to weaken Saddam's regime and show other leaders that he is a pariah who can be ignored.

Already before this crisis, U.S. officials had let it be known that Washington was determined to maintain the United Nations embargo against Iraqi oil sales until further world economic growth stimulated the oil market so that fresh supplies would not harm exporting countries that have resisted Iraq.

Nor was Washington ready to see the Iraqi embargo lifted until a peace accord had been reached between Israel and Syria — as a sign of which countries are rewarded, which punished. As part of this policy of quarantine, Washington even frowned on political feelers put out by Israel toward Iraq.

The fact is that the Clinton administration does not want anyone to make any

deal with Saddam or even negotiate with him over sanctions. Any contact could start his rehabilitation.

Why is Washington so hostile to Saddam now after choosing to leave him in power after the Gulf War? His survival in 1991 stemmed partly from an agreement, which Arab leaders have disclosed, that the coalition would not enter Baghdad. But instead of seizing that opportunity for a "conversion" in his thinking — as Mr. Clinton once said he was hoping to see — Saddam has sunk deeper into his old reflex of bullying.

This crude tactic is Saddam's idea of "realism" — a phony toughness that used to be shared by many leaders in the Middle East, including Israelis. Now, in contrast, all these leaders — both Israelis and men like the PLO's Yasser Arafat and Syria's Hafez Assad — have adopted a new definition of political realism, involving compromises after hard work to gauge the balance of forces and limits

of each side's vital interests, including one's own self-interest.

Even Libya's Moammar Gadhafi has observed enough of this change to learn to keep quiet. Only Saddam doesn't get it — that by scorning political realism as capitulation and loss of face, he is completely out of phase with what is happening around him.

What did his tough-guy "realism" dictate this time? Saddam knew that the UN special commission on Iraqi disarmament, in a report delivered on Oct. 10, was not going to call explicitly for an end to sanctions. He was convinced that efforts by other countries, mainly France, Russia and Turkey, would fail even to ease sanctions against the opposition of the United States, Britain and the Gulf states. Ignoring the advice of his French and Russian friends — that good behavior might gradually win clemency — he resorted to a show of force.

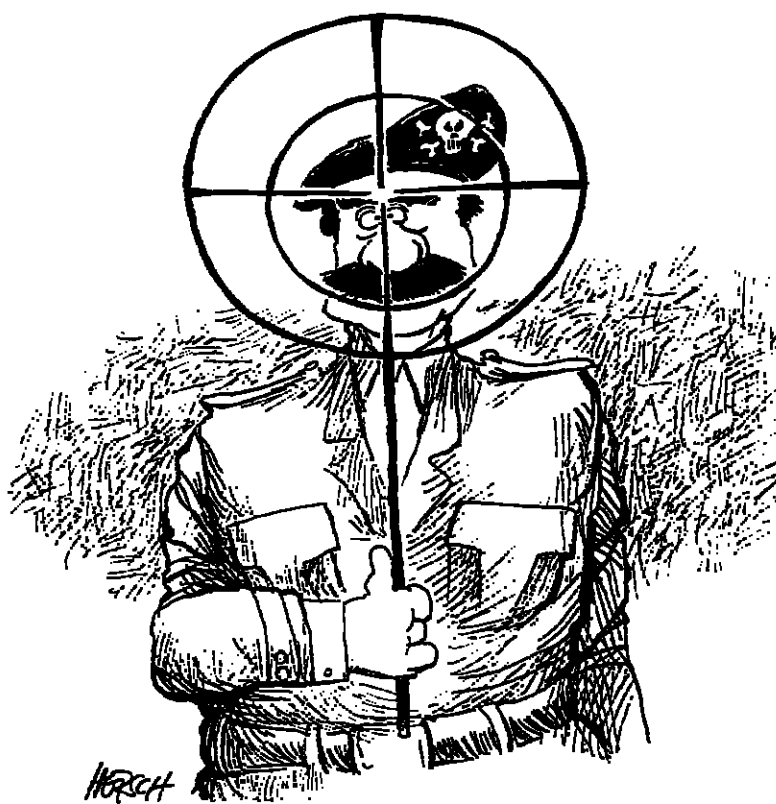
That is fast turning out to display not his strength but his weakness. Saddam, used to getting his way by creating crises, fails to grasp the new rules of the game. By creating a crisis, he loses.

What will happen now? To overthrow the regime, U.S. forces would have to occupy Iraq long enough for a new government to emerge. That would require a commitment of ground forces that seems out of the question. The Iraqi opposition has not yet been able to lay the groundwork for a popular revolution.

The alternative is to increase the heat until it ultimately produces a military coup in Baghdad. The most likely first step is an international agreement to impose a demilitarized zone on southern Iraq to box Saddam in more tightly. If he is foolish enough to defy it, U.S.-led coalition forces will issue an ultimatum, then fly air strikes to destroy any military target they can find — not just heavy weapons, but communications facilities, command bunkers, headquarters.

Saddam Hussein is not mad, but he is a textbook case of denial. He refuses to see that the Gulf War sealed a deal between the United States and its Arab allies: there would be only one policy toward Iraq, a policy of "no deal" — and continued punishing isolation until Iraq disgorges Saddam.

The writer, a prominent Arab political commentator, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.



Amid the Bluster, Threats to Transfer Saddam's War Abroad

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Bill Clinton has responded with splendid resolve to Iraq's military thrusts toward Kuwait. But President Clinton and his generals should not simply prepare to refight the last war again.

Saddam is not likely to wage the war he has in mind for Mr. Clinton only in the deserts of the Iraq-Kuwait frontier. The Iraqi dictator has openly warned his president to yield to his demands or face terror attacks on the United States and its allies.

It is not true that Saddam is completely irrational or unpredictable, as many in the West assume. He manipulates the politics of brute force better than most leaders. And as he did in the spring and summer of 1990, before he invaded Kuwait, he is again broadcasting the steps he intends to take if his threats go unheeded.

On Sept. 27, Saddam promised in a speech to his followers that he would not stand by and allow Iraqis "to die of hunger" because of United Nations sanctions. The speech was immediately analyzed by Baghdad newspapers under his direct control. They asked if the United

States really failed to understand "the meaning of every Iraqi becoming a missile that can cross to countries and cities."

Saddam's scribes went on to warn the world community in these terms in the following

'People have now started to prepare for hot confrontations in more than one country and continent.'

days: "When peoples reach the verge of collective death they will be able to spread death to all." And: "The patience of the Arabs and Muslims is about to reach its end and people have now started to prepare for hot confrontations in more than one country and continent."

Empty Iraqi rhetoric intended to influence the UN debate on lifting sanctions? Or real threats that Saddam Hussein will try to execute? America's only answer can be to hope for the former

and prepare for the latter — especially as sketchy evidence suggests that the Iraqis may have already put in motion terrorist networks in America.

But that evidence and the threats coming out of Baghdad had not engaged the Clinton administration, preoccupied at home, in Haiti and elsewhere, before last weekend. My guess is that Saddam moved his Republican Guard units through the desert to focus Mr. Clinton's attention on the dangers that Iraq still poses and on the deal that would avoid them.

Do not be surprised, or deceived, if Saddam now indicates that he will lower the tensions he has created and recognize Kuwait's frontier, the major remaining hurdle he has to clear to get sanctions lifted. In his mind recognizing Kuwait would be a meaningless commitment that he could reverse when the circumstances change. He has over the years signed and torn up treaties fixing Iraq's border with Iran in the Shatt al Arab waterway as his needs dictate.

For Saddam, frontiers are etched in blood shed in battle,

not in ink scrawled on treaties. That is why he will be a threat to his neighbors as long as he and his Ba'ath party survive in power.

George Bush and his generals, Colin Powell and Norman Schwarzkopf, continued to underestimate Saddam when they made the political decision to let him recover key Republican Guard divisions from the Kuwait theater and stay in power at the end of Operation Desert Storm. The Clinton administration was also taking for granted Saddam's greatly weakened state until this new wake-up call.

At the Justice Department there has been no aggressive pursuit of the many loose ends created by Iraqi penetration and manipulation of U.S. banks in the Bush years.

More surprisingly, Justice has dragged its feet in pursuing Abdul Rahman Yasin, an American citizen of Iraqi origin who fled to Baghdad after being questioned about his role in the bombing of New York's World Trade Center 19 months ago.

The Yasin case and Iraq's potential involvement in the World Trade Center blast have been pursued more diligently by Laurie Mylroie, a perceptive analyst

and writer on Iraq, than by the U.S. government. Ms. Mylroie has concluded that the New York attack may have been part of a broad revenge campaign by Saddam that included the plot to assassinate President Bush in Kuwait in April 1993.

That is why she picked up on the recent rush of threatening statements in the Baghdad media much more quickly than did government counterterrorism agencies, which have not assigned a high priority to countering Saddam's operatives in America. The Iraqis were unable to mount terror operations during Desert Storm, the government agencies recall. Why would they try now?

There can be no excuse for misreading Saddam again. The counterterrorism agencies need to make Iraq their top priority.

Iraq's coercive diplomacy cannot be rewarded with a deal on sanctions. President Clinton, who ordered a one-shot retaliatory raid on Baghdad for the Bush plot, needs to emphasize consistently to all government departments, not just the Pentagon, that Saddam's survival is a continuing threat to American interests at home and abroad.

The Washington Post.

Time for Hillary to Remember Eleanor and Mount the Big Platform

By Anna Quindlen

WASHINGTON — Hillary Rodham Clinton's office is surprisingly modest, not much larger than that of a junior partner at a big law firm, with a poster-size photograph of her husband, looking serious and a bit tired, gazing down from the wall. The size of the room belies her influence. The framed black-and-white photograph of Eleanor Roosevelt on a table bespeaks it.

Her staff says reports that she has withdrawn from a policy-making role after the crash-and-burn denouement of health care reform are simply wrong. After the first couple's Vineyard vacation, reporters wrote that Mrs. Clinton, bruised and battered by criticism of everything from her investments to her wardrobe, had fled to California to escape the pressures of politics.

"She went to campaign for

Kathleen Brown," Lisa Caputo, Mrs. Clinton's press secretary, says drily. "We made about 11 stops in a day and a half."

But it is indeed the moment for Mrs. Clinton, approaching mid-term, to give day-to-day policy a pass, not out of weakness but out of strength. In the first half of her husband's administration she showed off her abilities. It is now time for the best use of them.

It is Mrs. Clinton herself who brings up the old analogy of making legislation and making sausage, neither a pretty sight, and takes note of how much sausage-making the administration has undertaken, with her in the thick of it. Perhaps, she says, that needs to be "better balanced with what the context is, what the values are."

No one in the administration,

with the exception of the president, is better qualified to balance the day-to-day with defining rhetoric and use the bully pulpit to best advantage. Mrs. Clinton is a gifted public speaker, and some of her messages may come as a surprise to a public that has come to see her as a knee-jerk left liberal.

"There's been this false debate about children's issues," she says, "where you've got the right basically blaming parents and families for everything that's wrong with children and denying that society or the government has any role to play in shoring up families so they can take care of their own needs."

"And then you've got the left engaging in the other half of the false debate, which is excusing inadequate or neglectful parenting, excusing what I see as irresponsible parenting and saying everything is the fault of society in the abstract and that government has to solve all these problems."

"We're just going to have to think differently," she adds, "get beyond the old categories of right and left and liberal and conservative."

If Mrs. Clinton, a longtime activist for children, travels the country making major speeches about such family issues, it will surely be said that she is trying to soften her image, that instead of sausage she is making word cookies. "Compared to Nancy Reagan or Barbara Bush," says a reporter who has covered all three, "she's a warm fuzzy, charming and funny. But somehow it doesn't come across."

The woman who stays up late line-dancing to Motown music at the tail end of the state dinner for

Nelson Mandela is in stark contrast to her dour Mother Courage image. Many Americans have underestimated how much of what they see in her is a complex reaction to the changes in the roles of women. And she has underestimated how much rancor is not a function of such gender confusion at all but a genuine disagreement with what she has done and how she has done it.

Recently Doris Kearns Goodwin, whose new book "No Ordinary Time" looks at Eleanor Roosevelt during the war years, spoke to the Washington radio commentator Diane Rehm about the two activist first ladies. "Eleanor deliberately chose to represent

herself as a voice for outsiders," Ms. Goodwin said. "She would talk for blacks, for poor people, for migrant workers who didn't have access to power."

Ms. Goodwin added: "It makes me wonder whether or not Hillary might be better off rethinking the strategy, not so much being the insider. She, too, could have an enormous platform in the country at large."

Perhaps the fact that Mrs. Clinton called Ms. Goodwin immediately after the broadcast meant that she saw the wisdom in those words. The White House office may not be very big, but the platform is huge, and the time is right.

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: China Seeks Peace

SHANGHAI — China is suing for peace. Her intermediary in the negotiations with the Japanese Government is the British Minister at Tokyo. China offers to give guarantees to respect the independence of Korea and will further pay a large war indemnity to Japan. The British Minister O'Connor is waiting Japan's reply at Peking and will communicate it to the Chinese Government.

1919: Censorship Ceases

PARIS — France from to-day [Oct. 13] really enters upon her triumph, and even the press now returns to the liberties it enjoyed in the piping times of peace. For by the decrees promulgated this morning in the "Journal Officiel" the state of siege in France and Algeria ceased yesterday, and with it disappears the press

censorship. Civilians free in their criticism of State officials no longer run the risk of facing a firing squad at dawn. And the irate editor and anxious printer have no further need of explosives with which they eased their minds when the Censor kept the machines waiting to run off the first numbers to catch the early trains.

1944: Attack on Formosa

PEARL HARBOR — [From our New York edition:] One thousand American planes attacked Formosa, just north of the Philippines, concentrating on the island's three most important towns, the Tokyo radio announced today [Oct. 12]. The report was not confirmed by the Navy here, but if true this would be the greatest air armada ever sent against the Japanese in a single operation.

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OPINION

Long-Armed Russian Mafias Should Be Manacled Now

By Flora Lewis

PARIS—The links between Russian criminal gangs and organized crime in the West are developing rapidly, and ominously. Now, Russian experts report that substantial amounts of money from drug traffickers elsewhere are being sent into the country for laundering, at a solid fee, and then sent back to the Western mafias.

These ties are becoming a serious menace to business. Marshall Goldman, director of the Russian Research Center at Harvard, says there are 4,000 racketeering gangs, which the Russians call mafias, in the country and lists them as a major reason foreigners should not invest in Russia now.

It is much more than a police problem. As Western efforts to stanch narcotics trade have shown, when the amount of money involved gets big enough, police are overwhelmed and often corrupted. Many billions are involved here. The rackets reach far beyond drugs, affecting all kinds of business.

A choke point, where there is a chance of cutting it off, would be in monitoring international financial transfers. When I wrote about this a few months ago, suggesting a new international agreement to identify and track criminals' money, I expected outraged complaints from businessmen and bankers saying that it would be an intolerable intrusion on the freedom of the market.

But talking to a group of international executives gathered recently in Budapest under the auspices of A. T. Kearney, an American consulting firm, and to a number of others since, to my surprise they all responded enthusiastically. Enough of them have bumped up against the criminals' approach to be aware of the terrible climate it makes for doing business and to be eager for some reliable legal protection.

In Russia, in Marshall Goldman's words, gangs "have gained great sway over 70 to 80 percent of domestic businesses and are now demanding tribute from and even partnership with foreign businesses." The going rate for "protection" (from the gangs' own retribution) seems to be 20 percent of income.

A New York merchant banker told

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me that he stumbled on an example, without leaving Manhattan. His firm gave a small loan to a Russian company and, as usual, was about to announce it with a brief press release. "They begged us not to say anything," he said, "or else the mafia would turn up in Moscow the very next day demanding 20 percent."

The speaker of the Russian Duma, Ivan Rybkin, figures that \$1.5 billion to \$2 billion leaves the country illegally each month.

Crime has become one of the main threats to Russia's chances for emerging from economic disaster and consolidating the foundations of democracy, a strategic issue for the West. But the new organizational pacts among criminals make a mockery of borders and national police. Two new factors permit this.

One is technical, the new 24-hour-a-day instant flow of money around the world, the globalized economy that gangsters have learned to use. The other is a huge leap in the amounts available to criminals as they link up and provide services to one another. A few million dollars may suffice to corrupt local police and bureaucrats who have to stamp forms. But here we are talking about billions — an estimated \$25 billion — enough to buy some countries.

The worst situation does seem to be in Russia. The government appears helpless. But the imminent, much greater threat is the new international connections. The countries under attack need to join to create a counterforce. It would not take many, a dozen or so major financial centers coordinating reports of large unexplained transfers and some better checking of invoices on ship shipment of a few commodities.

The same technical facilities that help the criminals make that feasible. The money is moved by computer and can be traced. What is missing is agreement by governments to establish a tracking center and a set of rules. It has never been done — but money never rushed around before in this way, on this scale.

It is one of the most important steps the West could take to support Russian democracy. But the West, too, is menaced by the growing web of international crime and the power it is acquiring. Businessmen are becoming aware of it. No government can confront it successfully alone. The U.S. requirement that banks report any cash deposit over \$10,000, to harass the drug trade, is easily evaded because the money can be moved across a border. Governments need to act together.

© Flora Lewis

A Gentle Rebuke to Those Doubters of Indian Expertise

By Sumanda K. Datta-Ray

SINGAPORE—Every 12 years, a million devout Hindus crowd into the little town of Hardwar in the foothills of the Himalayas for a ritual dip in the swift-flowing waters of the sacred Ganges. Every imaginable horror — disease, drownings, fire, stampedes — would seem to await those pilgrims. Yet nothing could be more tranquil than the Kumbh Mela festival.

On a visit to Hardwar for the festival, I tried to cut corners with an inoculation cer-

MEANWHILE

tificate that lacked the full array of officially required jabs. Without taking the least notice of my expostulations, an orderly in a medical tent at a checkpoint along the road ordered me to roll up my sleeve, got his syringe out and gave me a poke.

So I can understand why India politely declined assistance from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta during the recent plague outbreak. There is little that anyone can teach Indian doctors. After all, Britain's health service would long ago have collapsed without them.

If India is woefully short of drains, sewage disposal systems, sanitation, garbage trucks and garbage incinerators, it is not for a lack of awareness of public health and hygiene but because of insufficient resources. Once Indians would wake up to the

daybreak swoosh of water from hose pipes scouring the streets clean. But as cities exploded and municipal treasuries emptied, the luxury of cleanliness was abandoned.

All this occurred to me when my nephew flew into Singapore from Calcutta the other day at the height of the plague scare.

At Calcutta airport, he said, a team of doctors had gone over him thoroughly, searching for telltale lumps, checking his temperature, listening carefully to his forced cough. In contrast, the Changi International Airport in Singapore could not have been more relaxed. A casual question or two and he was waved through.

Not for Singapore the panic measures of Gulf airports, where paramedics in white coats were hauling passengers from India off to isolation wards. Clearly, Changi's doctors placed full credence in the assurances they had received from their Indian counterparts. Reeling from quarantine restrictions imposed by many other countries, India could not fail to be impressed by that token of confidence.

When a far worse peril, the Great Bengal Famine, carried off more than a million Indians in 1942, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru thanked China and Ireland, poor and struggling themselves, for sending food. "India has a long memory," he wrote, "but

whatever else she remembers or forgets, she will not forget these gracious and friendly acts." Nor will India forget ungracious and unfriendly acts during its recent ordeal.

There is an uplifting moral in the meticulous medical examination my nephew had to undergo before he was allowed to leave Calcutta. For what is ordinary in the West is not so in a country where a ship's captain usually gets his de-rating certificate by plying the inspectors with Scotch whisky.

Cynics might argue that the international boycott forced India to be conscientious. I am convinced that responsibility, not fear, was the spur.

I have childhood memories of young toughs in Calcutta abandoning the intersections where they usually hung about, whistling at the girls, to rise magnificently to the challenge of a garbageman's strike. Handkerchiefs tied over their noses, they got down to work with buckets and brooms.

When the sweeping and the swabbing was done and the strike called off, all those lusty lads returned to their streetcorner idleness. Not before they were invited to a sumptuous thank-you tea at the palace of the British colonial governor.

A similar pride rides Calcutta's modest Metro. It is the only one in India. More important, it represents the only major investment in the city since the British left. Unlike the rest of a fly-blown, litter-covered metropolis, the Metro is spotlessly clean.

Legend has it that when a passenger followed habit and threw his ticket on the platform, a dozen others forced him to pick it up and take it to the trash can.

Those same paragons of civic duty might urinate against walls elsewhere in the city. But the Metro is the shrine of their aspirations. It is a temple to the future. They will not desecrate it.

India has gone through a medieval pagant of earthquake, flood and disease. I hope that will be enough to cleanse the past and rebuild the future without the ordeal of fire to complete the apocalyptic circle, as in Restoration London.

The ability to make the best of circumstances, to bend before the gale then to rise again, is perhaps India's greatest strength. The government's account books bear out this resilience. In June 1991, the country faced bankruptcy with barely \$1 million in the kitty. Now at \$20 billion, its reserves are increasing by \$1 billion a month.

A single plague death diminishes a nation. But India is limping back to normal. Several thousand demonstrators took to the streets of New Delhi recently to demand a new state. The report reassured me. While there is politics, there is life.

The writer, a former editor of *The Statesman* in Calcutta, is now an editorial consultant to *The Straits Times* in Singapore. He contributed this comment to the *International Herald Tribune*.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The WHO Record

Regarding "An Ongoing Torture" (Letters, Sept. 22) from E. Armas:

The letter writer reproaches the World Health Organization for ignoring the issue of female genital mutilation. Permit me to set the record straight.

WHO is a technical support agency whose role is to respond to countries' requests for information and assistance. Efforts to eliminate female genital mutilation must come primarily from the countries concerned if they are to have long-term impact. Therefore, WHO has concentrated on disseminating information about the health consequences of the practice to health professionals, governments and nongovernmental organizations.

WHO's regional offices, particularly in the eastern Mediterranean and Africa, have long worked to draw attention to the serious health implications of female genital mutilation. WHO initiated one of the first research projects on the extent of the problem in 1976.

WHO has consistently expressed unequivocal opposition to any medicalization of the practice by health

professionals. The organization has worked to bring the issue to the attention of other agencies such as the UN Committee on Human Rights.

Successive World Health assemblies and regional committees have called for the elimination of female genital mutilation. Such resolutions provide the policy basis for dealing with the issue, bearing in mind that action in the affected countries will have a better chance of success if it comes from national and local women's organizations or from government departments, not from outside.

DR. TOMRIS TURKUN, Geneva

Adams as Peace Advocate

Regarding "An Irish Peace Is Not a Chimera, Please Let the Talks Start Now" (Opinion, Oct. 5) by Gary Adams:

Reading Gerry Adams' "reach out and return our embrace..." I thought I was listening to Diana Ross. It is almost impossible to see any sense in his verbal mist. But one thing must be noted: He mentions Ireland seven times but Northern Ireland only once, and his concluding comment is on "our country."

Which country? As Mr. Adams

seems to forget, there are two countries in Ireland: Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland, where Mr. Adams's Sinn Féin commands a tiny 1 percent of the electorate.

Northern Ireland contains a million unionists who are and wish to remain British, who find the Republic alien and hostile and will never be part of it.

IRA "death squads" have made sure of this by slaughtering hundreds of unionists in the last quarter-century, yet Mr. Adams writes as if there were already Irish unity and the unionists were already a minority.

BRENDAN HUMPHREYS, Helsinki

Besides the military presence in Northern Ireland (which gives the lie to the notion that it is a "normal" part of the United Kingdom) there is a further irritant to Irish nationalists and others that both William Safire ("Scenario for a Workable Irish Peace," Opinion, Oct. 4) and Mr. Adams overlooked, namely the 18th century act of settlement which stipulates that the monarch must be a practicing member of the Church of England, thus ensuring that Catholics, Jews and Muslims cannot become loyal subjects of Her Majesty,

even if they should form a majority in the kingdom.

JAMES G. KEEHAN, Gort, Ireland

With one simple gesture, Gerry Adams could succeed in his wishes, end Prime Minister John Major's "games" and force Mr. Major to "engage" with him. That gesture is to hand over all the IRA's arms, Semtex included, to the legal Irish Army, trusted by everyone.

He could invite a European commission to oversee the process. Show us your meekle, Mr. Adams, show us your strength and your faith in God with this simple gesture.

W. E. LEES, Madrid

Gerry Adams states that one of the current disagreements is "whether, for example, the results of referendums held in Ireland, north and south, should be counted together or separately." But Ulster is, and has been for almost 200 years, a part of the United Kingdom. The Scots, Welsh and English might or might not wish for Ulster to secede. Let them express their wishes, too.

D. H. CLARKE, Osterville, Massachusetts

I am outraged by the dignity you have accorded Gerry Adams by printing his comment. The British feel strongly that Mr. Adams fronts for a murderous band of terrorists in Northern Ireland. Their experience supports this. He carefully avoids characterizing the cease-fire as "permanent." Why, then, play his song to our ears?

THEODORE SIMPSON, Plaisance, France

From Terrorists to Heroes Regarding "Nobel Panelist Objects to Prize for Arafat" (Oct. 12):

So Kaare Kristiansen wants to resign from the Nobel committee to protest its selection of Yasser Arafat for the Nobel Peace Prize (along with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin)? Let him! In case he needs reminding, Nelson Mandela was a convicted terrorist. And many considered Menachem Begin a murderer for his involvement in the Jewish underground group that bombed the King David Hotel.

Perhaps Mr. Kristiansen should be reminded that one man's terrorist is another man's freedom fighter.

BARBARA BEECH, Brussels

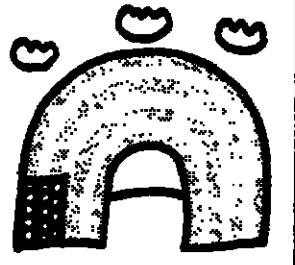
BOOKS

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Carla Bruni, the model, is reading "The Name Above the Title" by Frank Capra and "Noir de Cœur" by Guy de Maupassant.

"I love [Capra]. It's incredible. It's the complete American dream. 'Noir de Cœur' is a typical, small romance that I'm reading again."

(Elise Gersten, 1HT)



ONE TRUE THING

By Anna Quindlen. 289 pages. \$22. Random House.

Reviewed by Carolyn See

PEOPLE may get lost in the gruesome topicality of what happens in "One True Thing." Don't many of us have parents who are looking peaked, acting as if they might die? And isn't their demand, "When I get too sick to take care of myself, I want you to be the one to give me the pills, the sedative combination of vodka, morphine, Nembutal etc., because there's no one else I can trust to do it?"

So it's easy to get caught up in what to do about aging parents, and the pros and cons of mercy killing. But the real question this novel poses is: Which is it better to be, good or smart? In a moderately perfect world, might it be possible to be both? In the Golden family, who live in the pretty college town of Langborne, the lines are clearly drawn. George Gunderman is chairman of the English department and one of those guys who—if you've got his number—you'll be up in his office past 10 o'clock at night performing the sexual act with him on an uncomfortable couch, thinking you're having a

peak experience. George is all charm to the ladies, a "wonderful teacher," an irresponsible person whose real label can't be written in a family paper. He gets great store by being smart, but he's second-rate down to his elbow patches. At some level he knows it, and that doesn't improve his disposition.

His two sons can't stand him. But one of the women he has totally charmed is his eldest child, Ellen, who writes award-winning essays in high school, gets to Harvard and then to a magazine job in New York, where she dwells in relief and joy. She's following in her father's footsteps and even more—she may be out-striding him.

The second good part about all this is that Ellen is not lead-

ing her mother's life, which the smart daughter has known all along is a mug's game. Kate never got to go to college and has devoted her life to her husband and children. She paraded all the bedrooms by herself and paped matching picture frames as well. She found furniture, which she stripped and re-finished. Her garden is lovely enough for House Beautiful. She's made her home a jewel of domesticity on an English professor's salary. She has made cookies and Halloween costumes and zucchini soup, and she's been a fountain of love to her family. She has put up with her husband's compulsive fooling around and never mentioned it. At age 46, she is beautiful, respected and loved by the whole town. She is good, but who cares? Her children bathe in her love but notice it hardly more than a fish notices water.

Then sweet Kate gets cancer in her liver and ovaries. Professor Gunderman orders Ellen to give up her good job and come home to take care of her mother.

There's no way on earth he's going to do it, and the boys have to go off to college. Ellen protests bitterly. She's worked

so hard to put together her own life! And besides, something about her mother gives her the creeps. Ellen feels betrayed. After all the prizes and honors and attention, is this what her life is going to end up being?

But Kate very shyly suggests that they set themselves a reading project: to take a look again at "Pride and Prejudice," "Great Expectations," "Anna Karenina." She wants to be able to talk to her smart daughter, and offers some gutsy, variant readings on the classics. It follows that in the next several months Ellen develops a cautious respect for her mother's mind, a mild envy for her depth of character—the way she has made love and goodness her currency, very wealthy indeed.

But the cancer is relentless, and in another couple of months Kate is begging Ellen to kill her. Dad is absolutely unavailable for comment, holed up in his office with compliant students. The misery becomes unbearable. Kate dies from a heavy overdose of morphine, and Ellen is arrested for committing a mercy killing.

All this comes in Part 1. There's a lot more here, which deals with medical questions and the assignment of roles in any given family, and what is really "bad," what is really "good." But like all excellent novels, "One True Thing" asks us one more time: How should we live? This is a hypnotically interesting novel, straight and plain, and very lovable.

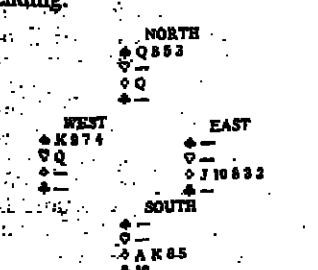
Carolyn See reviews books regularly for *The Washington Post*.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the first day of the 1992 NEC World Championships, Luciana Capodanno of Naples, a former world champion, was the only player to overcome the bad trump split on the diagrammed deal and bring home six diamonds. West's Michaels cue-bid, showing length in the major suits, suggested that bad breaks were likely.

A heart was led, and Capodanno as South took a free finesse by playing dummy's jack. She threw a spade from her hand, led a club to the ace, and ruffed a club in the dummy. She then cashed dummy's three major-suit winners, ruffed a heart and ruffed a club to reach this ending:



A low spade from the dummy forced East to ruff with the eight. South overruffed, ruffed her club ten with the diamond queen and led a spade. East's trumps were only worth one trick, and the slam was made.

WEST
♠ A Q 8 5 3
♦ A K J 5
♥ 10 7 4 3
♣ A

EAST (D)
♠ 10
♥ 10 7 4 3
♦ J 10 8 3 2
♣ 9 6 5

SOUTH
♠ A Q 8 5 3
♦ A K J 5
♥ 10 7 4 3
♣ A

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

East South West North

Pass 1 NT Pass 5 C

4 C 4 D Pass 5 C

Pass 6 C Pass 6 C

Pass Pass Pass Pass

West led the heart two.

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HEALTH / SCIENCE

Shearing Horn Of Rhino Doesn't Stop Poaching

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

HWANGE NATIONAL PARK, Zimbabwe — The black rhinoceros wore a radio collar and her horns had been shorn with a chainsaw to make her less valuable.

Even so, Million Sibanda shouldered an AK-47 assault rifle as he circled in, trickling dust through his fingers to make sure he was downwind.

The gun was not for the rhino, but for poachers, who would kill the beast just for the pathetic stump remaining on her face — and would kill a park scout like Sibanda for being in the way.

In the war for the future of the black rhinoceros, one of the planet's most ancient and endangered mammals, Zimbabwe has been an embarrassing rout.

Even the leaders of the conservation campaign use phrases like "spectacular failure" to describe the country's calamitous five-year decline from Africa's richest haven, with as many as 2,000 black rhinos, to a ravaged population of fewer than 300 today.

Beginning in May 1992, Zimbabwe darted every rhinoceros it could find with a tranquilizer gun and sawed off its horns, on the theory that poachers would bypass a hornless animal.

Milky Way: Doubts About Black Hole

LONDON — The Milky Way may not have a black hole at its center after all. French and Russian astronomers who used the Sigma telescope aboard the Russian spacecraft GRANAT to measure X-rays and gamma rays from the alleged black hole say their findings show less energy coming from the object than expected.

The astronomers, led by scientists of the Service d'Astrophysique at the Centre d'Etudes in Saclay, France, wrote in the journal *Nature* that something dark and massive was there, but it did not act like a black hole.

But so dramatically have Zimbabwe's tactics failed that the country now proposes a radical new approach: undercutting the poachers by legalizing trade in rhino horns, which are prized in Asia where they are ground into a fever-reducing potion and in Yemen for ceremonial dagger handles.

Mike Kock, the state veterinarian who oversees the rhinos in Zimbabwe, envisions state farms where herds of rhinos would be harvested like flocks of sheep. The horns grow back about three inches a year.

In November, at a meeting in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, of the rhino committee of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, which is the main international treaty on wildlife trade, South Africa and Zimbabwe plan to support a resolution lowering the protected status of the more plentiful white rhino, as a first step toward legal trade in the horns.

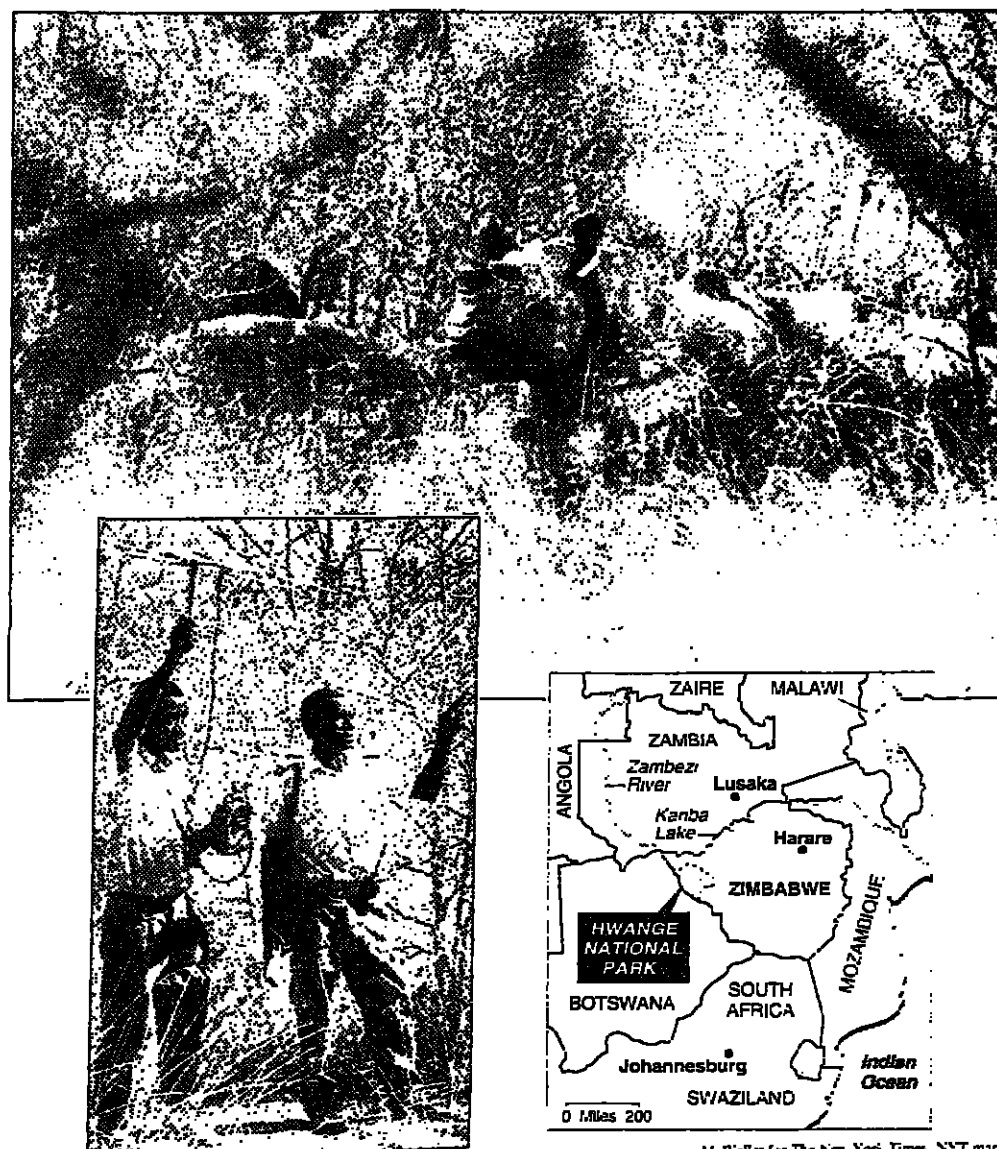
Despite the new respect South Africa commands after the election of President Nelson Mandela, the committee is virtually certain to reject the proposal.

The public outcry would be too great, and even among wildlife officials in southern Africa, where commercial use of wildlife is a favored method of conservation, there is debate about whether it would drive the price low enough to put poachers out of business.

In Zimbabwe's case, the critics say, it is not the ban that has failed, but the government, which has been unwilling to do the one thing that does seem to save rhinos: spend money. "The Zimbabwe budget for national parks in 1981 was \$18 million," said Esmond Bradley Martin, a Nairobi-based consultant to the World Wildlife Fund. "It is \$5 million today."

Mr. Martin pressed Zimbabwe unsuccessfully last year to do what most other countries rich in wildlife have done: raise park admission fees, at least for affluent foreign visitors.

By spending money on protection, Mr. Martin said, South Africa has increased the number of black rhinos from a few



Park employees tracking rhinos in Zimbabwe; rhino with sheared horns.

dozen to about 900, now the largest number in Africa. Namibia and Kenya, which invested heavily in intelligence networks to foil poachers, have also made headway.

Thanks to those countries, the black rhino's plummet towards extinction, from 65,000 in 1970, is thought to have leveled off at around 2,500 today.

BUT Zimbabwe has not given its parks the same priority. It charges visitors a fraction of the fees demanded in other countries (or at the private resorts in Zimbabwe itself). Admission to this park, for example, costs \$2.50, and a cozy bungalow for two people rents for \$15 a night.

Glenn Tatham, the chief warden of Zimbabwe's parks, says his staff is demoralized by low pay, danger (four rangers have

been killed by poachers in the last decade) and the lack of success. They are up against seasoned killers, who perfected their skills by exterminating the rhinos of Zambia, then moved south across the Zambezi River in search of new hunting grounds.

Rangers here say the poachers may cross the long, poorly policed border, kill a rhinoceros, hack off the horn and disappear. Or they may camp and prey on a park for months before lugging their booty back to the well-established wholesale horn market in Lusaka, the Zambian capital.

Mr. Tatham says the fact that no rhinos have been poached here since February is a misleading consolation. "Yes, there's been a de-escalation of rhino poaching," he said. "But there are very few rhinos left to poach."

The Good With the Bad

By Rick Weiss
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Two women are eating ice-cream sundaes, looking puzzled, in a New Yorker cartoon. Says one: "If homosexuality is inherited, shouldn't it have died out by now?"

Variations of that simple but baffling question have arisen repeatedly, not only for the gene that may predispose men to homosexuality but for other genes that would similarly seem to get in the way of their own survival — such as disease genes that are likely to kill a person in childhood, before the victim has a chance to pass the gene on.

Researchers appear to have answered the question of how two "dead end" genes have managed to persist through human history. What they've found suggests that doctors and scientists may have to rethink simple distinctions between good genes and bad. In fact, some "bad" genes may be good to inherit.

The concept is not entirely new. The classic example is the hemoglobin S gene: Inherited from both parents, it causes sickle-cell anemia. The gene remains common in the African population despite its ill effects, because children who inherit just one copy of the gene are resistant to malaria, the world's greatest infectious killer; only those children who inherit genes from both parents risk death from anemia. Children with a single copy of the sickle-cell gene are more likely to live to adulthood and reproduce than are their peers with "normal" hemoglobin genes, and the gene persists.

Now researchers have found a similar rationale for why cystic fibrosis, which usually kills its victims before they reach 30, has not only survived but has thrived as the most common fatal inherited disease among whites.

Cystic fibrosis occurs when a person inherits mutated versions of a gene called CFTR from both parents. But despite its lethality in double dose, the gene mutation remains surprisingly

common; one in 20 Caucasians harbors a mutated CFTR gene.

Sherif E. Gabriel, a physiologist at the University of North Carolina, and his colleagues reported in *Science* that in experiments with mice they had found evidence that a single mutated CFTR gene confers protection against cholera, a bacterial disease that causes massive diarrhea and potentially fatal dehydration. Cholera has posed a serious threat throughout much of history, Dr. Gabriel said, and any gene that protected against the disease would be likely to endure — even if it killed those who inherited two copies.

Moreover, researchers have known for several years that the CFTR gene, when normal, regulates salt and water secretion in the body. So people with one bad copy of the gene — and thus a slightly hobbled ability to secrete salt and water — might have a survival advantage when infected with the cholera bacterium.

A similar report in *Nature* suggests that a gene that can fatally exacerbate the symptoms of malaria may also have the hidden benefit of boosting the immune response against other diseases.

RESearchers led by William McGuire of the John Radcliffe Hospital in Oxford, England, found that among Gambian children with malaria, those who have a gene called TNF2 are seven times more likely to have their malaria progress into a fatal brain disorder. In an African country where malaria remains common, it seemed strange that such a troublesome gene would persist in fully 16 percent of the population, as it does.

The Oxford team suggests that the gene for TNF2 is bad only when present in a double dose. It turns out that TNF2 is an immune-system supercharger, which in double dose responds to malaria with an inflammatory reaction so intense that it can fatally interfere with brain function. But a single copy of the gene, the researchers propose, offers just enough extra immunity to give carriers a survival advantage over those who don't carry the gene at all.

Yes, Practice Does Make Perfect

By Daniel Goleman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The old joke — How do you get to Carnegie Hall? Practice, practice, practice — is getting a scientific spin. Researchers are finding an unexpected potency from deliberate practice in world-class competitions of all kinds, including chess matches, musical recitals and sporting events.

Studies of chess masters, virtuoso musicians and star athletes show that the relentless training routines of those at the top allows them to break through ordinary limits in memory and in physiology.

World records have been falling inexorably over the last century. For example, the marathon gold medalist's time in the 1896 Olympics Games was, by 1990, only about as good as the qualifying time for the Boston Marathon.

"Over the last century Olympics have become more and more competitive, and so athletes steadily have had to put in

more total lifetime hours of practice," said Dr. Michael Mahoney, a psychologist at the University of North Texas in Denton. "These days you have to live your sport."

That total dedication is in contrast to the relatively leisurely attitude taken at the turn of the century, when even world-class athletes would train arduously for only a few months before their competition. "As competition got greater, training extended to a whole season," said Dr. Anders Ericsson, a psychologist at Florida State University Tallahassee. "Then it extended through the year, and then for several years. Now the elite performers start their training in childhood."

To be sure, there are other factors at work: Coaching methods have become more sophisticated, equipment has improved and the pool of people competing has grown. But studies are beginning to reveal the sheer power of training itself.

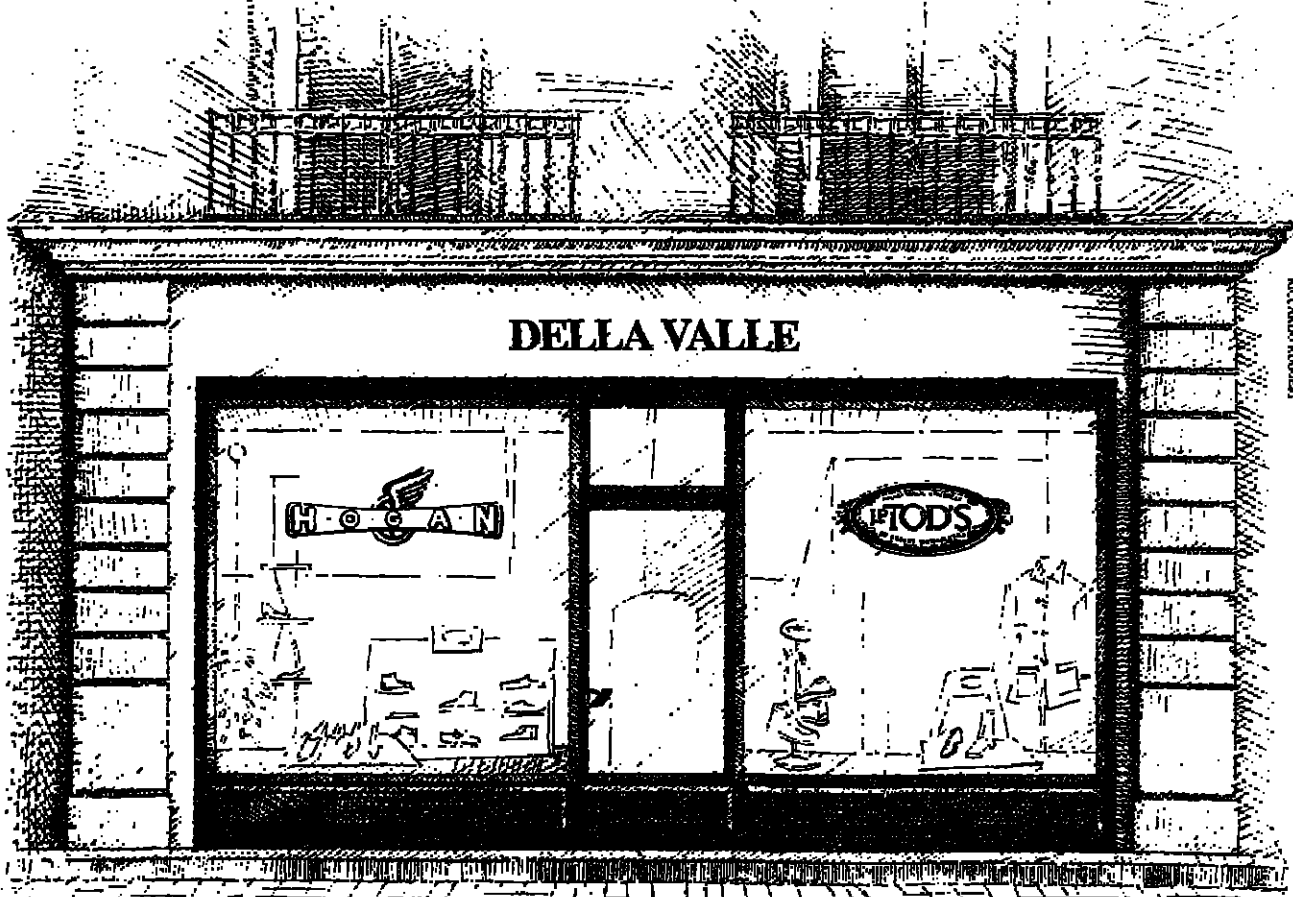
Perhaps the most surprising data show that extensive practice can break through barriers in mental capacities, particularly short-term memory. In short-term memory, information is stored for the few seconds that it is used and then fades, as in

hearing a phone number which one forgets as soon as it is dialed.

In a stunning demonstration of the power of sheer practice to break barriers in the mind's ability to handle information, Dr. Ericsson and associates at Carnegie-Mellon University have taught college students to listen to a list of as many as 102 random digits and then recite it correctly.

Through their hours of practice, elite performers of all kinds master shortcuts that give them an edge. Dr. Bruce Abernathy, a researcher at the University of Queensland in Australia, has found that the most experienced players in racket sports like squash and tennis are able to predict where a serve will land by cues in the server's posture before the ball is hit.

A 1992 study of baseball greats like Hank Aaron and Rod Carew by Thomas Hanson, then a graduate student at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville, found that the all-time best hitters typically started preparing for games by studying films of the pitchers they would face, to spot cues that would tip off what pitch was about to be thrown.

DELLA VALLE
PARIS

52, Fbg St HONORÉ

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Christian Lacroix sent out a sparkling collection on Wednesday. Was there anything that did not shine, from the rhinestone athletic stripe running down black pants, through the shapely slip dresses in silver Lurex, to the disco ball that whirled above the runway?

But this was not a show that plunged fashion back into the glamrock era — in spite of 1970s-style skinny trench coats

or a lime-green marabou-feather jacket. It was about giving a sheen of glamour to clothes that were flirtatious, often richly decorated but still fresh and young.

And Lacroix found a silhouette on which to hang his rhinestone-studded vinyl hat: a fitted jacket with shoulders that were tweaked up like a pagoda; skirts that were short, soft and flirty, and a dress that fitted at the bosom. Exuberant ideas bounced off that base: here a print of lips pouting from a fluid skirt; there a jacket in vinyl, Lurex or fish scales of sequins; dresses patterned with exotic Hawaiian blooms, or just a simple, shimmering slip of shocking-pink satin.

The fashion crowd gave Lacroix an ovation for the creative force that pulsates through every item.

Although the massive show still had some overcomplicated and indigestibly embellished outfits, Lacroix has got his jubilant fashion energy relatively under control. His clothes are not for everyone and for after dark — except for those who can face a cocktail of lime-green jacket and tequila-sunrise skirt in early morning. For a less knock-your-eyes-out measure of the same potion, the designer opened with colorful pieces from the less-expensive Bazar line.

The ectoplasmic spread of Helmut Lang's look onto other runways has made the Austrian designer a cult fashion hero — even though he canceled fall de-



Lacroix's pagoda-shouldered sparkle jacket.

liveries while changing backers. Lang is the perpetrator of modern urban glamour — all shiny synthetic fabrics and a silhouette based on narrow-shouldered jacket and pants (with much-copied turned-over cuffs).

His show stayed on the same mean streets — but moved forward, as the models stepped out in high heels and abstract color flashed from shiny candy-wrap tops. There was a futuristic sense of urban danger in Lang's

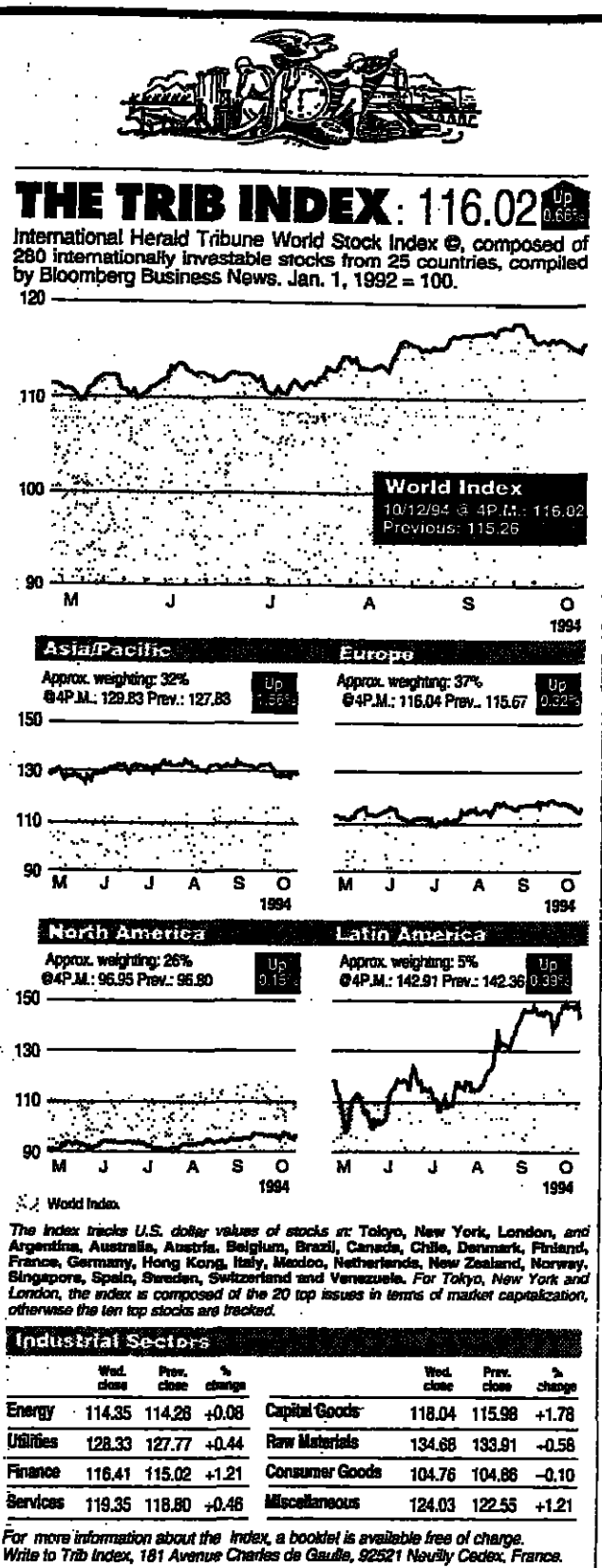
behind mesh fencing helmets, was a shock from a designer who is known for body-conscious clothes with color and decoration subtly drawn from his Turkish origins. Sure there were some fine fitted jackets, their corset seams picked out in white stitches. But a white crepe jacket came with a red bead, representing a drop of blood oozing from scarlet rapier-slashes across a jacket front.

And then there were the shoulder pads, part of the fencing look, that stuck out weirdly under simple slip dresses. For every simple trouser suit with soft pants, there was a cutaway bodysuit with hipster skirt. So although back in the show-room, the designer might have a good collection, in Ozbek's on-stage duel between fashion and drama, the clothes lost out.

ANN Demeulemeester managed to put things gently forward — with skirt hems on the rise (she has moved inexorably from ankle to knee) and nascent stirring of femininity. That meant sweaters snugly the body above the knee. The Length, on-the-knee A-lin skirts and curvy riding coat Demeulemeester's strength is using fabric like mushroom-colored panne velvet to enrich simple clothes.

Claude Montana's choice, the Cirque d'Hiver seemed symbolic. Around the model walked in their sculpted cloth proud heads bearing stylized lacquer curls, arms banded, satellite bracelets, shoulder molded as if from clay, skirts geometrically precise petal wide shorts legs forming a corset pass twirl around the hip. Montana seems to be spinning in a perpetual circle of imagination.

He tinkered with sportswear showing soggy track pants, sequins with sparkling sweaters. There were bold colors like fuchsia and cyclamen to give vibrancy to the sculpted tailoring. But for all the attempts at softer femininity, with a pleated collar or ballooning sleeves, the clothes seemed to be fired in a different kiln from the rest of current fashion.



Germans Get Wary On Rates

Bundesbank May Delay More Cuts

Bloomberg Business News
MAINZ, Germany — Two members of the Bundesbank policy-making council cautioned Wednesday that the German economy might not yet be ready for further interest-rate reductions.

Hans-Jürgen Köbnick, one of the Bundesbank's leading backers of rate reductions, is having second thoughts, saying inflation was too high and the economy growing too fast to permit quick cuts.

He said rising commodity prices, higher operating rates in German factories and the risk of higher wages in the 1995 collective-bargaining round had "cast doubt on the further decline in inflation in the medium term."

Mr. Köbnick, who waged a public campaign for lower rates this year, echoed comments by Johann Wilhelm Gaddum, vice president of the Bundesbank, saying growing inflation risks cast doubt on further cuts.

Mr. Gaddum, meanwhile, told a bankers group in Düsseldorf that interest rates were already low and the Bundesbank was nearing the point "where interest-rate cuts will conjure up inflation dangers, where confidence is damaged."

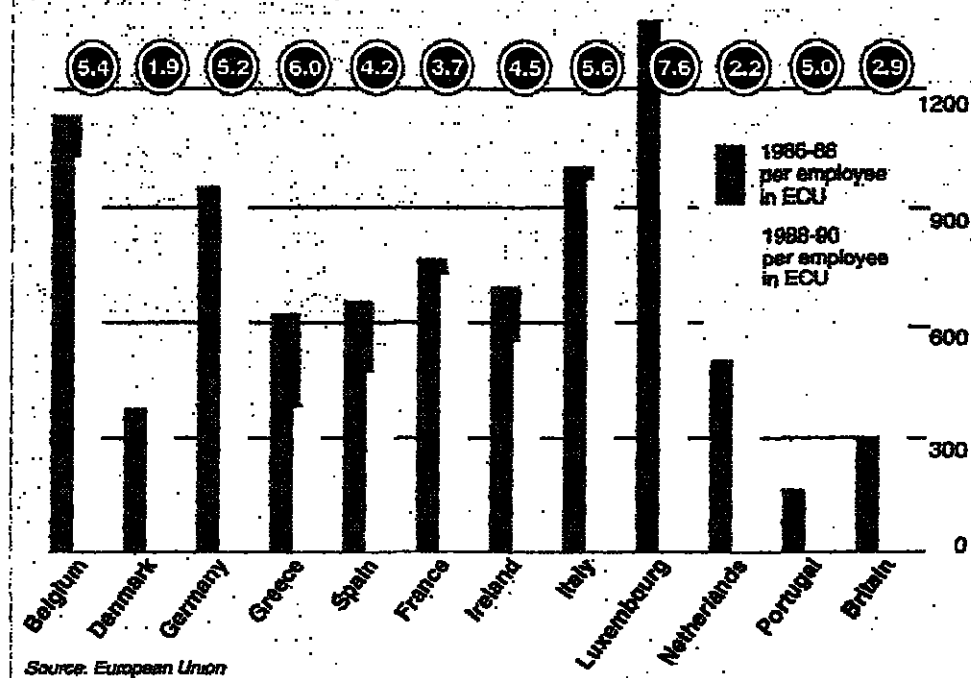
The statements came a day after Germany's largest trade union, IG Metall, kicked off its annual pay talks by demanding a 6 percent raise in 1995.

The Bundesbank has kept rates on hold since the middle of July after two years of rate reductions. The council meets for one of its regular sessions on Thursday.

West German inflation is running at a 3 percent annual rate, while the Bundesbank has set a target of 2 percent.

Bailing Out Europe

Overall state aid in Europe in ECU per person employed, and (circled) as a percentage of government expenditure in 1988-90.



EU Losing the Subsidy Battle

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The European Union appears to be losing the battle to control subsidies to industry in the face of growing pressure from national governments to bail out their beleaguered champions.

On Wednesday, France's state-controlled computer maker, Groupe Bull, won approval from the European Commission to receive 11.1 billion French francs (\$2 billion) in state aid, the bulk of which has already been paid.

The decision follows the commission's approval in July of a 20 billion-franc government bailout for the state carrier Air France, which seven European airlines have since sued to block.

Paris has one more bombshell: The government has promised a huge aid package for Crédit Lyonnais, Europe's biggest bank, which has posted losses of 11.4 billion francs over the past 18 months.

Those cases are only a drop in the overall aid bucket. European Union governments fork out some 90 billion European currency units (\$12 billion) of

aid to industries ranging from manufacturing, transport, agriculture and mining each year. That is roughly 2 percent of the union's total economic output.

It was not supposed to be that way. To ensure fair competition in the single market, the commission claims it must keep

so big that it has been difficult for the commission to say no," he said.

The subsidy problem goes far beyond France, despite the weight of the three latest cases.

Traditionally, France has been only an average drier of state funds. Italy's aid to manufacturing industry alone averaged an astonishing 2.175 Ecus per worker a year from 1988 to 1990, the most recent period for which figures are available.

In overall aid, even liberal-minded Germany doled out 2.4 percent of total output, thanks in part to huge subsidies to the country's shrinking coal industry. In contrast, the figure for France was 1.8 percent.

Britain slashed its subsidies following the wave of privatizations under Margaret Thatcher in the 1980s, and it is the most vocal critic of them today.

"We can stomach state aid when it is part of an effective restructuring" and is truly one last bite of the subsidy apple, as commission guidelines stipulate, a spokesman for Britain's mission to the Union said. But referring to Bull, which got 600 million Ecus, he said:

"The companies involved and the amounts involved and the political pressure has been

Mitsubishi Bank Plans to Rescue Nippon Trust

By Steven Brull
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — In the biggest bank rescue since Japan's bubble economy burst, Mitsubishi Bank Ltd. said Wednesday it would pay 199.53 billion yen (\$2 billion) to take a majority stake in Nippon Trust Bank in a government-orchestrated deal to help stabilize Japan's financial system.

The takeover marks a tacit acknowledgment by the government that despite official re-assurances, several of Japan's trust banks are in effect insolvent because of ill-advised property and stock lending.

But the transaction, which is the latest in a series of financial-market rescue operations that include loan-reschedulings and buy-backs, also underscores the government's determination to ensure a soft landing in the financial crisis triggered by the collapse of the bubble economy four years ago.

"The Ministry of Finance appears to be finally recognizing the problem and no longer waiting for the commercial property market to recover to reduce the banks' losses," said Betsy Daniels, a Morgan Stanley analyst.

The takeover by Mitsubishi Bank was also aided by a sense of obligation that stemmed from the bank's long-standing ties with Nippon Trust, of which it owns 5 percent. The deal also was financially within reach: Mitsubishi Bank has 48.83 trillion yen in assets, compared with Nippon Trust's 1.38 trillion yen.

Mitsubishi Bank said its money would buy 43.4 million new shares of Nippon Trust at 450 yen each. The transaction will be completed Nov. 10 and give Mitsubishi 68.8 percent of Nippon Trust, the smallest of Japan's seven trust banks.

"This decision was taken after careful review at the request of and in consultation with financial authorities who were concerned about the possible negative impact of Nippon Trust's difficulties in Japan's financial system," Mitsubishi Bank said.

Analysts said the price may have been too high, considering that Nippon Trust had been disclosing 130 billion yen in nonperforming assets, a figure it raised abruptly to 230 billion yen on Wednesday and which some analysts say may be as high as 500 billion yen.

"The price is excessive in that it will yield nothing for two to three years," said Alicia Ogawa, an analyst at Salomon Brothers.

"But from the long-term perspective it may pay off," she added, noting that the Japanese pension fund management market was huge and growing.

Access to the pension fund management business was the incentive Mitsubishi extracted from the Finance Ministry in return for bailing out Nippon Trust.

Japan's 11 city banks, including Mitsubishi Bank, will be permitted to set up trust bank subsidiaries next year, but they will be restricted from major trust bank activities such as pension fund management. To get the ministry's blessings to operate the trust bank with full powers, Mitsubishi played tough in negotiations that began last spring.

"The Ministry of Finance simply wanted us to bail them out without much in return," a Mitsubishi Bank executive said.

Daiwa Bank won a similar concession last year when, in return for rescuing its ailing affiliate Cosmo Securities, the Finance Ministry gave it permission to engage in the securities business. Other banks will be permitted to enter the securities business next month but with severe restrictions.

The Finance Ministry's concessions speak to its desire to hasten cleaning up the financial system. Ms. Daniels said that Japan's 21 city, trust and long-term credit banks were saddled with 40 trillion yen in bad debt. Of this, about 20 trillion will eventually have to be written off; so far only about one-third has been. Disposing of the remaining debt could take two to three years.

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Prepare 58 Corner Offices

By Laurence Zuckerman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Despite a nosedive in profit this year, Goldman, Sachs & Co., Wall Street's last major private partnership, named 58 new partners Tuesday, its largest crop ever.

Each new member of Goldman's exclusive club of owners is almost guaranteed to be a multimillionaire within a year or two.

The large number of new partners shows how rapidly Wall Street and Goldman are changing. Former partners recall that not too long ago, the investment firm was able to hold its annual partnership dinner in a private room at the 21 Club. A decade ago, the total number of active partners was 79; now the firm will have more than 180.

The rise of computerized trading, the growing sophistication of financial instruments and the internationalization of the securities business have transformed the industry. Goldman employees now become partners at a younger age and retire earlier than in the past.

Tuesday's announcement followed the biennial autumn ritual in which Goldman's active partners size up candidates, lobby, debate and ultimately choose a new bunch, while those in the running grit their teeth and try to focus on their 18-hour workdays.

Stephen Friedman, the firm's senior partner, who is stepping down at the end of November, said the size of the new class reflected the number of talented people recruited during the boom years of the 1980s and the firm's rapid international expansion.

"We did extremely well recruiting in the '80s and now have a great talent pool which is

eligible," he said. "Plus we also have increased involvement in businesses throughout the world that need representation."

Unlike many large law firms, where being passed over for a partnership means it is time to look for another job, Goldman encourages most of those who do not make it to stay and try again.

Of the 58 new partners, only three are women, reflecting Goldman's slow progress in bringing women and minority groups into its top ranks. Eric M. Mindich, 27, a risk-arbitrage specialist in the firm's equities division, is the youngest person to be named a partner in the firm's 125-year history.

By accepting the partnership, the 58 will trade years of seven-day workweeks and much of their personal lives for the richest compensation on Wall Street and the cachet of joining the elite of a firm known for its discretion, *noblesse oblige*, punishing work ethic and fabulous success.

As owners, the new partners receive an annual share of Goldman's profit, which was a record \$2.3 billion before taxes last year. That has translated into an annual income of \$3 million to \$5 million for each partner in recent years, one analyst estimated.

But the hitch is that the money must be reinvested in the firm until the partner retires. Before then, Goldman partners receive salaries of about \$200,000 to \$250,000, modest by Wall Street standards, supplemented by interest payments on their capital stakes.

Therefore, along with the honor of being named to the firm's inner circle, the new

See GOLDMAN, Page 13

U.S. Drops Trade Talk Demand

Reuters

GENEVA — The United States said Wednesday it was dropping a key demand in negotiations on liberalizing financial services that last year threatened the GATT treaty.

The sources said the announcement had been made by Todd Crawford, a U.S. Treasury Department official, at a meeting of a group set up under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to coordinate talks on financial services.

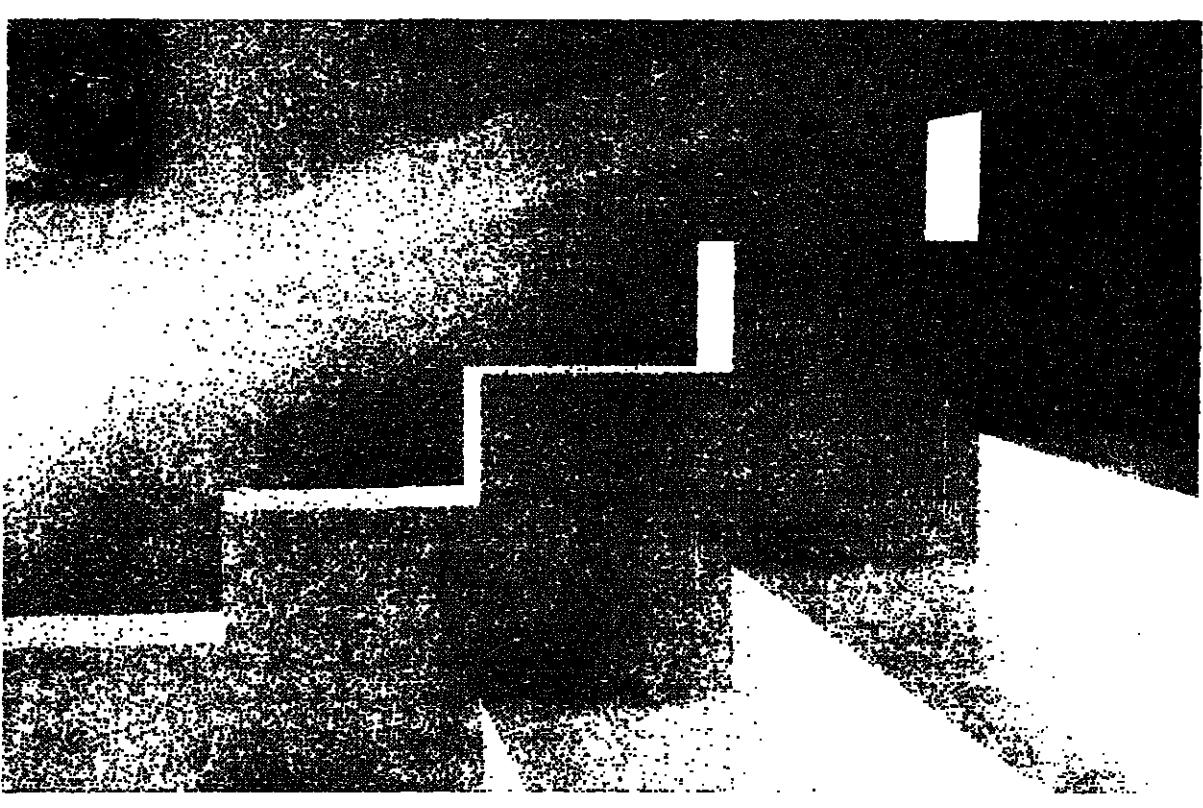
"We are no longer pursuing the two-tier approach and do not intend to reintroduce it," Mr. Crawford was quoted as saying.

Under the two-tier approach, Washington insisted that it would only liberalize its banking and insurance sector, under the Uruguay Round treaty, on a reciprocal basis with countries that opened their own financial services industry to the same degree. The GATT treaty was approved in December 1993 and signed in April, without agreements on financial and maritime services.

The two-tier approach and do not intend to reintroduce it," Mr. Crawford was quoted as saying.

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Cross Rates										Eurocurrency Deposits										Oct 12			
	US	DM	FF	Yen	Sfr	Sfr	Sfr	Sfr	Sfr	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss	Sterling	French	Yen	ECU							
Amsterdam	1.75	2.25	1.10	1.60	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35				
Bremen	1.75	2.25	1.10	1.60	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35				
Frankfurt	1.75	2.25	1.10	1.60	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35				
London (no)	1.75	2.25	1.10	1.60	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35				
Madrid	1.75	2.25	1.10	1.60	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35				
Paris	1.75	2.25	1.10	1.60	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35				
Porto	1.75	2.25	1.10	1.60	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35				
Stockholm	1.75	2.25	1.10	1.60	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35				
Switzerland	1.75	2.25	1.10	1.60	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35				
Tokyo	1.75	2.25	1.10	1.60	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35				
Zurich	1.75	2.25	1.10	1.60	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35				
Sources: Reuters, London Bank																							
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).																							
Key Money Rates										Oct 12													
United States										Britain													
Discount rate	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00				
Prime rate	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00				
Federal funds	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00				
3-month CDs	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00				
6-month Treasury bill	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00				
1-year Treasury bill	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00				
2-year Treasury note	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00				
3-year Treasury note	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00				
5-year Treasury note	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00				
10-year Treasury note	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00				
30-year Treasury bond	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00				
Merrill Lynch 30-day Treasury bill	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00				
Sources: Reuters, Bloomberg, Merrill Lynch, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Goldman Montagu, Credit Lyonnais.																							
Forward Rates										Oct 12													
Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day				
London Sterling	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000	Canadian dollar	1.2500	1.2500	1.2500	Japanese yen	1.2500	1.2500	1.2500	U.S. dollars per pound	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000	U.S. dollars per yen	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000				
Swiss franc	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000	Swiss franc	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000	Swiss franc	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000	Swiss franc	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000	Swiss franc	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000				
Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Agence France Presse (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto).																							

MARKET DIARY

Inflation Concern Weighs on Stocks

NEW YORK — Stocks edged lower Wednesday as optimism about strong corporate profits was offset by concern that inflation might rise. Investors remained concerned that inflation reports due out this week would spur the Federal Reserve to raise interest rates for the sixth time this year.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 1.68 points at 3,875.15. Declining issues outweighed advancing ones by an 11-to-10 margin. IBM's shares rose on news the company is concluding negotiations to acquire Kalpana Inc., a technology company that helps transmit large volumes of data between incompatible computer networks.

Investors hesitated to make big bets on stocks before the release of two closely watched reports. The Labor Department will issue its producer-price index Thursday before the opening of trading, followed by the consumer price index Friday.

The market's anticipating the reports with some dread. Walter Revis of Principal Financial Securities said. If the reports show inflation is accelerating, "it's just that much more certain the Fed will tighten in November and next year."

Not all investors believe that the Federal Reserve will raise rates again this year. Richard Eakle, president of Eakle Associates, said the Fed's previous rate increases were taking effect and had sufficiently slowed the economy's growth.

"I think they're done, and the next significant move in rates is down," Mr. Eakle said. Higher rates pressure stock prices because they encourage people to put their money in fixed-rate investments that seem less risky. They also raise the cost of borrowing, which hurts future corporate profits.

A decline in paper stocks was led by Consolidated Papers and Weyerhaeuser. Both companies posted more than 60 percent increases in third-quarter earnings, and Consolidated Paper's net income exceeded analysts' estimates.

But shares in Consolidated had risen sharply in anticipation of better earnings, and traders said investors sold stock after the earnings report.

German Poll and Data Pressure the Dollar
Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The dollar slipped against the Deutsche mark and other major currencies Wednesday before the release of key U.S. inflation data late this week and the German elections Sunday.

The mark jumped against the dollar after a poll released Wednesday by the Allensbach Institute showed that Chancellor Helmut Kohl's coalition government was expected to win re-election.

"The mark is staging its post-election rally early," said Carl Weinberg, chief economist at High Frequency Economics.

The mark has suffered in the past month amid speculation Mr. Kohl would lose the election. His opponents, led by the Social Democrats, are considered by many traders to be more willing to boost government spending, a move that could exacerbate inflation and harm German financial markets.

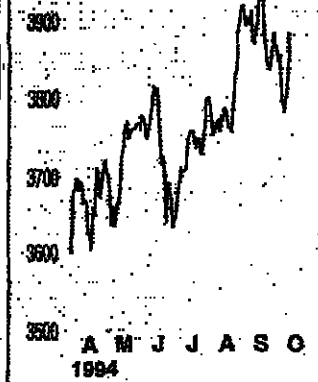
"The dollar will likely be more sensitive to the German elections this weekend than the economic data, with the mark possibly finding support should Kohl win as expected," said Margaret Kudraskus, an analyst at Technical Data.

Late in New York, the dollar was at 1.5408 DM, down from 1.5448 DM on Tuesday. The dollar fell to 99.795 yen from 100.200 yen. The dollar was also at 5.2740 French francs, down from 5.2850 francs, and at 1.2853 Swiss francs, down from 1.2886 francs. The pound was at \$1.5820, up from \$1.5795.

The market is also awaiting U.S. consumer and producer price reports this week. Bonds and the dollar are expected to rise if the reports show that U.S. inflation is under control.

(Bloomberg, AFX, Knight-Ridder)

The Dow



1984 A M J J A S O

NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	118.50	118.00	118.25	+0.25
Microsoft	55.00	54.50	54.75	+0.25
Apple	45.00	44.50	44.75	+0.25
Oracle	35.00	34.50	34.75	+0.25
Sun	25.00	24.50	24.75	+0.25

NASDAQ Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amazon	1.50	1.45	1.47	+0.02
NetScout	0.80	0.75	0.77	+0.02
WebTV	0.60	0.55	0.57	+0.02
Excite	0.50	0.45	0.47	+0.02
HotBot	0.40	0.35	0.37	+0.02

AMEX Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Gold	380.00	378.00	379.00	+1.00
Silver	12.00	11.80	11.90	+0.10
Palladium	150.00	148.00	149.00	+1.00
Platinum	80.00	78.00	79.00	+1.00
Rhodium	100.00	98.00	99.00	+1.00

NASDAQ Diary

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues	New Highs	New Lows
174	174	174	522	5	6

AMEX Diary

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues	New Highs	New Lows
24	24	24	72	1	1

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum	1.73	1.72
Copper	1.52	1.51
Gold	379.00	378.00
Iron	71.00	70.00
Nickel	1.45	1.44
Palladium	149.00	148.00
Platinum	79.00	78.00
Rhodium	99.00	98.00
Silver	11.90	11.80
Steel	1.00	0.99
Uranium	1.00	0.99
Zinc	1.00	0.99

Dow Jones Averages

Open High Low Last Chg.

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	3875.15	3880.00	3870.00	3875.15	-1.68
Trans	100.200	100.500	100.000	100.200	-0.10
Comp	100.000	100.500	100.000	100.000	-0.10
Corpo	100.000	100.500	100.000	100.000	-0.10

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	3875.15	3880.00	3870.00	3875.15	-1.68
Trans	100.200	100.500	100.000	100.200	-0.10
Comp	100.000	100.500	100.000	100.000	-0.10
Corpo	100.000	100.500	100.000	100.000	-0.10

NYSE Indexes

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Comp	100.000	100.500	100.000	100.000	-0.10
Corpo	100.000	100.500	100.000	100.000	-0.10

AMEX Stock Index

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	3875.15	3880.00	3870.00	3875.15	-1.68
Trans	100.200	100.500	100.000	100.200	-0.10
Comp	100.000	100.500	100.000	100.000	-0.10
Corpo	100.000	100.500	100.000	100.000	-0.10

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	3875.15	3880.00	3870.00	3875.15	-1.68
Trans	100.200	100.500	100.000	100.200	-0.10
Comp	100.000	100.500	100.000	100.000	-0.10
Corpo	100.000	100.500	100.000	100.000	-0.10

NYSE Diary

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues	New Highs	New Lows
174	174	174	522	5	6

AMEX Diary

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues	New Highs	New Lows
24	24	24	72	1	1

NASDAQ Diary

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues	New Highs	New Lows
174	174	174	522	5	6

AMEX Diary

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues	New Highs	New Lows
24	24	24	72	1	1

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum	1.73	1.72
Copper	1.52	1.51
Gold	379.00	378.00
Iron	71.00	70.00
Nickel	1.45	1.44
Palladium	149.00	148.00
Platinum	79.00	78.00
Rhodium	99.00	98.00
Silver	11.90	11.80
Steel	1.00	0.99
Uranium	1.00	0.99
Zinc	1.00	0.99

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Metals

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	3875.15	3880.00	3870.00	3875.15	-1.68
Trans	100.200	100.500	100.000	100.200	-0.10
Comp	100.000	100.500	100.000	100.000	-0.10
Corpo	100.000	100.500	100.000	100.000	-0.10

Financial

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	3875.15	3880.00	3870.00	3875.15	-1.68
Trans	100.200	100.500	100.000	100.200	-0.10
Comp	100.000	100.500	100.000	100.000	-0.10
Corpo	100.000	100.500	100.000	100.000	-0.10

2-MONTH STERLING (LIPF)

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	3875.15	3880.00	3870.00	3875.15	-1.68
Trans	100.200	100.500	100.000	100.200	-0.10
Comp	100.000	100.500	100.000	100.000	-0.10
Corpo	100.000	100.500	100.000	100.000	-0.10

3-MONTH EURO DOLLARS (LIPF)

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	3875.15	3880.00	3870.00	3875.15	-1.68
Trans	100.200	100.500	100.000	100.200	-0.10
Comp	100.000	100.500	100.000	100.000	-0.10
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Corpo	100.000	100.500	100.000	100.000	-0.10

U.S. AT THE CLOSE

Stock Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	3875.15	3880.00	3870.00	3875.15	-1.68
Trans	100.200	100.500	100.000	100.200	-0.10
Comp	100.000	100.500	100.000	100.000	-0.10
Corpo	100.000	100.500	100.000	100.000	-0.10

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EUROPE

British Inflation At Record Low as Joblessness Drops

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Britain's most important gauge of inflation hit a record low Wednesday and unemployment fell to its lowest level in nearly three years, giving welcome relief to Prime Minister John Major.

The favorable economic news helped push the Financial Times-Stock Exchange index of 100 leading shares up 27.5 points, to 3,100.50.

"It calls into question the latest rate hike a few weeks ago,"

said Nick Stamenkovic, an economist at DKB International. "It certainly lowers expectations of another early move by the authorities."

The index that measures retail price inflation fell to 2.2 percent from 2.4 percent in August, while underlying inflation, which excludes house-loan payments and is the gauge most closely watched by the government, fell to 2 percent, its lowest reading on record, from 2.3 percent.

Underlying inflation has now been below 3 percent for a year for the first time in 30 years. Unemployment fell by 28,000 in September, to 2,570,000, or 9.1 percent of the work force, down from 9.2 percent the previous month, according to the Central Statistical Office.

Unemployment has fallen steadily since the end of a two-and-a-half-year recession early in 1993 and is now 400,000 below its peak.

"These improvements are taking place against an encouraging picture of sustainable, noninflationary growth," Employment Secretary Michael Portillo said.

The government bond, or gilt, market also moved up, buoyed by the lack of signs of inflationary pressure.

But the Bank of England's governor, Eddie George, sounded a note of caution when he said British inflationary pressures had been "fairly constant" since interest rates were raised in September.

(Reuters, AFP, Knight-Ridder)

Italy's Growth Heats Back Up To 2.3% Rate

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — Italy's economy expanded at its fastest rate in more than three years in the second quarter, the government reported Wednesday.

The economy grew at an annual 2.3 percent rate, compared with a 0.6 percent decline in the like period last year, according to the national statistics institute Istat.

The recovery was spurred in large part by increased domestic demand, the institute said.

The news means that Italy had one of the higher growth rates in the industrialized world between March and June — higher than those of the United States and Germany.

Economists said they would upgrade forecasts for Italian growth this year to above 2 percent.

Italy's real, or inflation-adjusted, gross domestic product rose 1.4 percent in the second quarter from the first.

(Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP)

ISS Scours for Its Business

By Erik Ipsen

LONDON — Lowly though its field may be, ISS — International Services Systems AS — suffers from no lack of ambition.

The Danish company that bills itself as the colossus of cleaning — the world's largest contract cleaner — aims not just to be No. 1 in each country where it operates, but inconspicuously enough plans to become the "Rolls-Royce of cleaning."

The question nagging analysts is: Can it also make money?

As ISS gears up for its first share issue in New York this year, company executives are struggling to persuade investors that it can be done. Unsexy though it may sound, they insist there is real money to be made from sweeping shop floors and cleaning airport toilets.

Nonetheless, skepticism abounds. "It is very difficult to make any sort of reasonable profit margin in traditional cleaning," a London analyst insisted.

He said that although the company had grown at a 15 percent annual rate in recent years, to revenue of \$2.1 billion last year, most of the growth has come through acquisitions.

Even Waldemar Schmidt, the head of ISS's London-based European division, concedes the constant threat posed to the company by smaller firms trying to muscle in and clean up.

"The industry is relatively new, and there are a lot of

cowboys out there who tender at one-third of the highest bid," said Mr. Schmidt, who was recently designated to take over the head of ISS in two years.

With 125,000 mostly part-time workers in 18 countries, the company is struggling to expand into higher-margin areas. Topping the list are hospitals and food manufacturers, whose standards of

cleanliness, and willingness to pay for them, far exceed the norm.

What is more, Mr. Schmidt sees his company increasingly using its big cleaning contracts as mere starting points.

"Our strategy is cleaning," he said. He explained that once it was on site, ISS sought other labor-intensive services it could add to its basic cleaning contract.

A case in point is one of the company's largest single European contracts. It began four years ago with a deal to clean 11,000 staircases in a sprawling group of apartment blocks in Berlin. That contract has since grown to encompass everything from building maintenance to snow removal at a price of 20 million Deutsche marks (\$13 million) a year.

Similarly, ISS is planning to build on its \$45 million-a-

year airport cleaning business by branching into the supply and maintenance of luggage trolleys. In its hospitals division, the company has already moved into catering and portering.

"It is easy to say that anyone can clean and that ISS faces no end of competition from one-man companies, but they have managed to demonstrate that they can produce growing earnings," said Frans Hoyer, an analyst for S.G. Warburg & Co. in Stockholm.

The company that mops up the mess at, among others, the houses of Parliament in London and the Sears Tower in Chicago, has elevated cleaning to a science. For senior managers it even has created its own university.

ISS says it hopes that such polishing will also help it overcome its biggest problem — staff turnover in an industry that averages 100 percent turnover a year.

Mr. Schmidt credits his company's success in reducing annual turnover to 70 percent to a more rigorous screening of applicants and special training. The company also pays more than its peers and lets workers buy company stock after they have been on the job more than one year.

■ **New U.S. Chief Named**

ISS named Dennis Spina, head of the U.S. company Suburban Propane, as managing director of its North America division, Reuters reported from Copenhagen.

The company has elevated cleaning to a science.

Swiss Banks Refuse to Divulge Data on Suspects

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ZURICH — Swiss banks, defying the state prosecutor, have refused to disclose information on Mafia suspects thought to be using the banks to whitewash drug money, the Swiss Bankers Association said Wednesday.

Italian investigators have sought the information to track down people thought to be involved in heroin trafficking.

The issue has set off a battle with the state prosecutor's office. The banks said the office believed they had a duty to

answer such inquiries after a loosening in the country's strict laws.

But the banks refused to give out any information. About 30 banded together to fight the issue in federal court. The court dismissed the case Tuesday, saying there was no basis for a trial because the Public Ministry's directive was not binding.

The state prosecutor had sent all banks in Zurich, Geneva and Ticino a list of about 60 names, asking them to check whether any were on lists of bank depositors.

The dispute centers on the interpretation of a new article in the penal code that states that a banker "has the right" to communicate information on clients if there is suspicion of wrongdoing.

The banks argue that under the new law such reporting is optional, not mandatory. Jean-Paul Chapuis, head of the bankers association, said members wanted to help fight drug crime, but he said they would never willingly allow client information to go to foreign authorities.

(AFP, Bloomberg)

CURRENCY AND CAPITAL MARKET SERVICES

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US\$10,000. 5652 months. US\$10,000. 5664 months. US\$10,000. 5676 months. US\$10,000. 5688 months. US\$10,000. 5700 months. US\$10,000. 5712 months. US\$10,000. 5724 months. US\$10,000. 5736 months. US\$10,000. 5748 months. US\$10,000. 5760 months. US\$10,000. 5772 months. US\$10,000. 5784 months. US\$10,000. 5796 months. US\$10,000. 5808 months. US\$10,000. 5820 months. US\$10,000. 5832 months. US\$10,000. 5844 months. US\$10,000. 5856 months. US\$10,000. 5868 months. US\$10,000. 5880 months. US\$10,000. 5892 months. US\$10,000. 5904 months. US\$10,000. 5916

12 Month		Div	Yld	PE	Ss 100s	High	Low	Latest	Chg
High	Low								

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list includes names such as "J. H. Smith", "W. J. Brown", and "C. L. Green", among others.

2. The second part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list includes names such as "J. H. Smith", "W. J. Brown", and "C. L. Green", among others.

3. The third part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list includes names such as "J. H. Smith", "W. J. Brown", and "C. L. Green", among others.

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6. The sixth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list includes names such as "J. H. Smith", "W. J. Brown", and "C. L. Green", among others.

7. The seventh part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list includes names such as "J. H. Smith", "W. J. Brown", and "C. L. Green", among others.

8. The eighth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list includes names such as "J. H. Smith", "W. J. Brown", and "C. L. Green", among others.

9. The ninth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list includes names such as "J. H. Smith", "W. J. Brown", and "C. L. Green", among others.

10. The tenth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list includes names such as "J. H. Smith", "W. J. Brown", and "C. L. Green", among others.

[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to extreme blurring and low contrast. It appears to be a dense block of text, possibly a list or a detailed report, spanning several lines.]

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[illegible]

[The page contains dense handwritten text in Devanagari script, which is mostly illegible due to extreme blurring and low resolution.]

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

[illegible]

[The page contains dense handwritten text in Devanagari script, which is mostly illegible due to blurring and low resolution.]

Techniques

Continued on Page 15

هكذا عندنا أصل

Wednesday's 4 p.m.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

[illegible]

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	P/E	Ratio	High	Low	Low P/E	Div Yld
1974	100	100	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	100	100	15.0	1.50
1975	110	110	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	110	110	15.0	1.50
1976	120	120	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	120	120	15.0	1.50
1977	130	130	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	130	130	15.0	1.50
1978	140	140	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	140	140	15.0	1.50
1979	150	150	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	150	150	15.0	1.50
1980	160	160	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	160	160	15.0	1.50
1981	170	170	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	170	170	15.0	1.50
1982	180	180	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	180	180	15.0	1.50
1983	190	190	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	190	190	15.0	1.50
1984	200	200	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	200	200	15.0	1.50
1985	210	210	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	210	210	15.0	1.50
1986	220	220	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	220	220	15.0	1.50
1987	230	230	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	230	230	15.0	1.50
1988	240	240	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	240	240	15.0	1.50
1989	250	250	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	250	250	15.0	1.50
1990	260	260	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	260	260	15.0	1.50
1991	270	270	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	270	270	15.0	1.50
1992	280	280	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	280	280	15.0	1.50
1993	290	290	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	290	290	15.0	1.50
1994	300	300	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	300	300	15.0	1.50
1995	310	310	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	310	310	15.0	1.50
1996	320	320	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	320	320	15.0	1.50
1997	330	330	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	330	330	15.0	1.50
1998	340	340	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	340	340	15.0	1.50
1999	350	350	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	350	350	15.0	1.50
2000	360	360	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	360	360	15.0	1.50
2001	370	370	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	370	370	15.0	1.50
2002	380	380	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	380	380	15.0	1.50
2003	390	390	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	390	390	15.0	1.50
2004	400	400	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	400	400	15.0	1.50
2005	410	410	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	410	410	15.0	1.50
2006	420	420	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	420	420	15.0	1.50
2007	430	430	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	430	430	15.0	1.50
2008	440	440	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	440	440	15.0	1.50
2009	450	450	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	450	450	15.0	1.50
2010	460	460	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	460	460	15.0	1.50
2011	470	470	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	470	470	15.0	1.50
2012	480	480	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	480	480	15.0	1.50
1974	100	100	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	100	100	15.0	1.50
1975	110	110	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	110	110	15.0	1.50
1976	120	120	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	120	120	15.0	1.50
1977	130	130	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	130	130	15.0	1.50
1978	140	140	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	140	140	15.0	1.50
1979	150	150	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	150	150	15.0	1.50
1980	160	160	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	160	160	15.0	1.50
1981	170	170	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	170	170	15.0	1.50
1982	180	180	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	180	180	15.0	1.50
1983	190	190	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	190	190	15.0	1.50
1984	200	200	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	200	200	15.0	1.50
1985	210	210	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	210	210	15.0	1.50
1986	220	220	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	220	220	15.0	1.50
1987	230	230	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	230	230	15.0	1.50
1988	240	240	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	240	240	15.0	1.50
1989	250	250	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	250	250	15.0	1.50
1990	260	260	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	260	260	15.0	1.50
1991	270	270	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	270	270	15.0	1.50
1992	280	280	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	280	280	15.0	1.50
1993	290	290	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	290	290	15.0	1.50
1994	300	300	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	300	300	15.0	1.50
1995	310	310	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	310	310	15.0	1.50
1996	320	320	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	320	320	15.0	1.50
1997	330	330	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	330	330	15.0	1.50
1998	340	340	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	340	340	15.0	1.50
1999	350	350	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	350	350	15.0	1.50
2000	360	360	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	360	360	15.0	1.50
2001	370	370	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	370	370	15.0	1.50
2002	380	380	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	380	380	15.0	1.50
2003	390	390	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	390	390	15.0	1.50
2004	400	400	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	400	400	15.0	1.50
2005	410	410	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	410	410	15.0	1.50
2006	420	420	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	420	420	15.0	1.50
2007	430	430	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	430	430	15.0	1.50
2008	440	440	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	440	440	15.0	1.50
2009	450	450	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	450	450	15.0	1.50
2010	460	460	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	460	460	15.0	1.50
2011	470	470	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	470	470	15.0	1.50
2012	480	480	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	480	480	15.0	1.50
1974	100	100	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	100	100	15.0	1.50
1975	110	110	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	110	110	15.0	1.50
1976	120	120	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	120	120	15.0	1.50
1977	130	130	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	130	130	15.0	1.50
1978	140	140	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	140	140	15.0	1.50
1979	150	150	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	150	150	15.0	1.50
1980	160	160	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	160	160	15.0	1.50
1981	170	170	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	170	170	15.0	1.50
1982	180	180	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	180	180	15.0	1.50
1983	190	190	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	190	190	15.0	1.50
1984	200	200	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	200	200	15.0	1.50
1985	210	210	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	210	210	15.0	1.50
1986	220	220	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	220	220	15.0	1.50
1987	230	230	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	230	230	15.0	1.50
1988	240	240	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	240	240	15.0	1.50
1989	250	250	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	250	250	15.0	1.50
1990	260	260	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	260	260	15.0	1.50
1991	270	270	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	270	270	15.0	1.50
1992	280	280	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	280	280	15.0	1.50
1993	290	290	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	290	290	15.0	1.50
1994	300	300	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	300	300	15.0	1.50
1995	310	310	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	310	310	15.0	1.50
1996	320	320	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	320	320	15.0	1.50
1997	330	330	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	330	330	15.0	1.50
1998	340	340	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	340	340	15.0	1.50
1999	350	350	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	350	350	15.0	1.50
2000	360	360	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	360	360	15.0	1.50
2001	370	370	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	370	370	15.0	1.50
2002	380	380	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	380	380	15.0	1.50
2003	390	390	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	390	390	15.0	1.50
2004	400	400	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	400	400	15.0	1.50
2005	410	410	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	410	410	15.0	1.50
2006	420	420	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	420	420	15.0	1.50
2007	430	430	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	430	430	15.0	1.50
2008	440	440	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	440	440	15.0	1.50
2009	450	450	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	450	450	15.0	1.50
2010	460	460	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	460	460	15.0	1.50
2011	470	470	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	470	470	15.0	1.50
2012	480	480	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	480	480	15.0	1.50
1974	100	100	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	100	100	15.0	1.50
1975	110	110	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	110	110	15.0	1.50
1976	120	120	Alcoa		1.50	15.0	1.50	120	120	15.0	1.50
1977	130	13									

[illegible]

12 Month Low Stock	Div	Yld	PE	St. 10%	High	Low	Last	Chge
30	1.20	3.4	21	20	20	20	20	+
31								+
32								+
33								+
34								+
35								+
36								+
37								+
38								+
39								+
40								+
41								+
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High	Month	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	P/E	52 Wk High	Low	Unltd Chgs
21 1/2	12	19 1/2	Alcoa	4 1/2	4.0	15	21 1/2	19 1/2	+ 1/2
21 1/2	12	19 1/2	Aluminum Co of America	4 1/2	4.0	15	21 1/2	19 1/2	+ 1/2
21 1/2	12	19 1/2	Aluminum Co of Canada	4 1/2	4.0	15	21 1/2	19 1/2	+ 1/2
21 1/2	12	19 1/2	Aluminum Co of India	4 1/2	4.0	15	21 1/2	19 1/2	+ 1/2
21 1/2	12	19 1/2	Aluminum Co of Japan	4 1/2	4.0	15	21 1/2	19 1/2	+ 1/2
21 1/2	12	19 1/2	Aluminum Co of Korea	4 1/2	4.0	15	21 1/2	19 1/2	+ 1/2
21 1/2	12	19 1/2	Aluminum Co of Mexico	4 1/2	4.0	15	21 1/2	19 1/2	+ 1/2
21 1/2	12	19 1/2	Aluminum Co of Norway	4 1/2	4.0	15	21 1/2	19 1/2	+ 1/2
21 1/2	12	19 1/2	Aluminum Co of Sweden	4 1/2	4.0	15	21 1/2	19 1/2	+ 1/2
21 1/2	12	19 1/2	Aluminum Co of Switzerland	4 1/2	4.0	15	21 1/2	19 1/2	+ 1/2
21 1/2	12	19 1/2	Aluminum Co of Taiwan	4 1/2	4.0	15	21 1/2	19 1/2	+ 1/2
21 1/2	12	19 1/2	Aluminum Co of Thailand	4 1/2	4.0	15	21 1/2	19 1/2	+ 1/2
21 1/2	12	19 1/2	Aluminum Co of United Kingdom	4 1/2	4.0	15	21 1/2	19 1/2	+ 1/2
21 1/2	12	19 1/2	Aluminum Co of USSR	4 1/2	4.0	15	21 1/2	19 1/2	+ 1/2
21 1/2	12	19 1/2	Aluminum Co of Yugoslavia	4 1/2	4.0	15	21 1/2	19 1/2	+ 1/2
21 1/2	12	19 1/2	Aluminum Co of Zaire	4 1/2	4.0	15	21 1/2	19 1/2	+ 1/2
21 1/2	12	19 1/2	Aluminum Co of Argentina	4 1/2	4.0	15	21 1/2	19 1/2	+ 1/2
21 1/2	12	19 1/2	Aluminum Co of Brazil	4 1/2	4.0	15	21 1/2	19 1/2	+ 1/2
21 1/2	12	19 1/2	Aluminum Co of Chile	4 1/2	4.0	15	21 1/2	19 1/2	+ 1/2
21 1/2	12	19 1/2	Aluminum Co of Colombia	4 1/2	4.0	15	21 1/2	19 1/2	+ 1/2
21 1/2	12	19 1/2	Aluminum Co of Ecuador	4 1/2	4.0	15	21 1/2	19 1/2	+ 1/2
21 1/2	12	19 1/2	Aluminum Co of El Salvador	4 1/2	4.0	15	21 1/2	19 1/2	+ 1/2
21 1/2	12	19 1/2	Aluminum Co of Guatemala	4 1/2	4.0	15	21 1/2	19 1/2	+ 1/2
21 1/2	12	19 1/2	Aluminum Co of Honduras	4 1/2	4.0	15	21 1/2	19 1/2	+ 1/2
21 1/2	12	19 1/2	Aluminum Co of Nicaragua	4 1/2	4.0	15	21 1/2	19 1/2	+ 1/2
21 1/2	12	19 1/2	Aluminum Co of Panama	4 1/2	4.0	15	21 1/2	19 1/2	+ 1/2
21 1/2	12	19 1/2	Aluminum Co of Peru	4 1/2	4.0	15	21 1/2	19 1/2	+ 1/2
21 1/2	12	19 1/2	Aluminum Co of Venezuela	4 1/2	4.0	15	21 1/2	19 1/2	+ 1/2
21 1/2	12	19 1/2	Aluminum Co of West Germany	4 1/2	4.0	15	21 1/2	19 1/2	+ 1/2
21 1/2	12	19 1/2	Aluminum Co of France	4 1/2	4.0	15	21 1/2	19 1/2	+ 1/2
21 1/2	12	19 1/2	Aluminum Co of Italy	4 1/2	4.0	15	21 1/2	19 1/2	+ 1/2
21 1/2	12	19 1/2	Aluminum Co of Spain	4 1/2	4.0	15	21 1/2	19 1/2	+ 1/2
21 1/2	12	19 1/2	Aluminum Co of Portugal	4 1/2	4.0	15	21 1/2	19 1/2	+ 1/2
21 1/2	12	19 1/2	Aluminum Co of Greece	4 1/2	4.0	15	21 1/2	19 1/2	+ 1/2
21 1/2	12	19 1/2	Aluminum Co of Turkey	4 1/2	4.0	15	21 1/2	19 1/2	+ 1/2
21 1/2	12	19 1/2	Aluminum Co of India	4 1/2	4.0	15	21 1/2	19 1/2	+ 1/2
21 1/2	12	19 1/2	Aluminum Co of Pakistan	4 1/2	4.0	15	21 1/2	19 1/2	+ 1/2
21 1/2	12	19 1/2	Aluminum Co of Bangladesh	4 1/2	4.0	15	21 1/2	19 1/2	+ 1/2
21 1/2	12	19 1/2	Aluminum Co of Sri Lanka	4 1/2	4.0	15	21 1/2	19 1/2	+ 1/2
21 1/2	12	19 1/2	Aluminum Co of Nepal	4 1/2	4.0	15	21 1/2	19 1/2	+ 1

[illegible]

Wednesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect plate trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press.

[illegible][illegible]

Month	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	P/E	Sh	High	Low	Close
1989	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1988	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1987	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1986	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1985	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1984	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1983	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1982	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1981	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1980	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1979	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1978	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1977	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1976	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1975	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1974	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1973	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1972	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1971	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1970	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1969	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1968	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1967	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1966	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1965	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1964	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1963	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1962	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1961	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1960	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1959	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1958	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1957	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1956	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1955	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1954	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1953	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1952	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1951	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1950	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1949	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1948	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1947	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1946	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1945	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1944	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1943	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1942	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1941	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1940	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1939	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1938	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1937	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1936	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1935	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1934	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1933	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1932	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1931	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1930	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1929	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1928	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1927	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1926	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1925	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1924	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1923	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1922	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1921	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1920	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1919	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1918	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1917	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1916	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1915	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1914	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1913	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
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1911	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
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1900	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1899	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1898	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1897	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1896	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1895	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1894	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1893	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
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1891	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1890	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
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1885	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
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1883	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
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1881	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
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1873	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1872	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1871	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1870	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1869	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1868	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
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1866	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1865	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1864	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1863	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1862	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1861	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1860	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1859	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1858	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1857	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1856	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1855	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1854	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1853	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1852	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
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1850	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1849	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1848	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1847	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1846	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1845	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1844	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1843	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1842	54	Prudential	40	10.7	42	18	25	23	23 1/4
1841	54	Prudential	40						

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You land at terminal one where your airline says 'adios' because it doesn't operate domestic routes in the U.S.

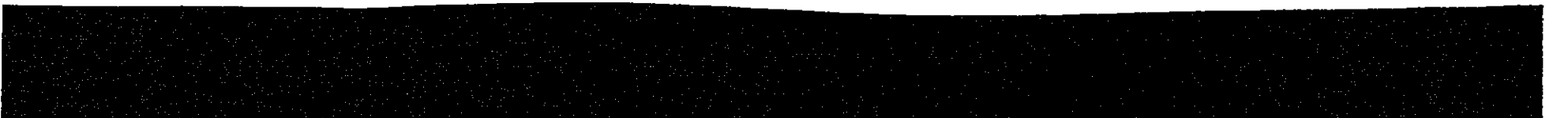
So you trip over to terminal two (via assorted bus stops) where some other airline flies a plane to where you want to go.

Then you wait.

And wait.

And you hope your children don't grow up before your connecting flight leaves.

Have a nice day.



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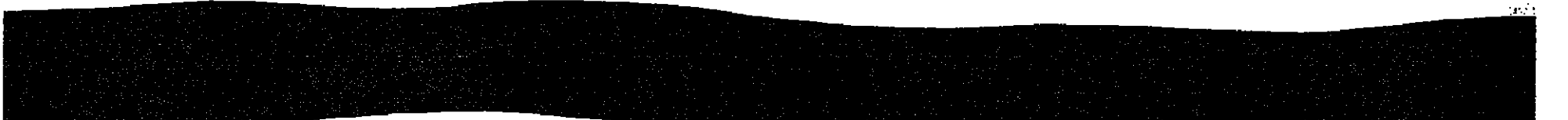
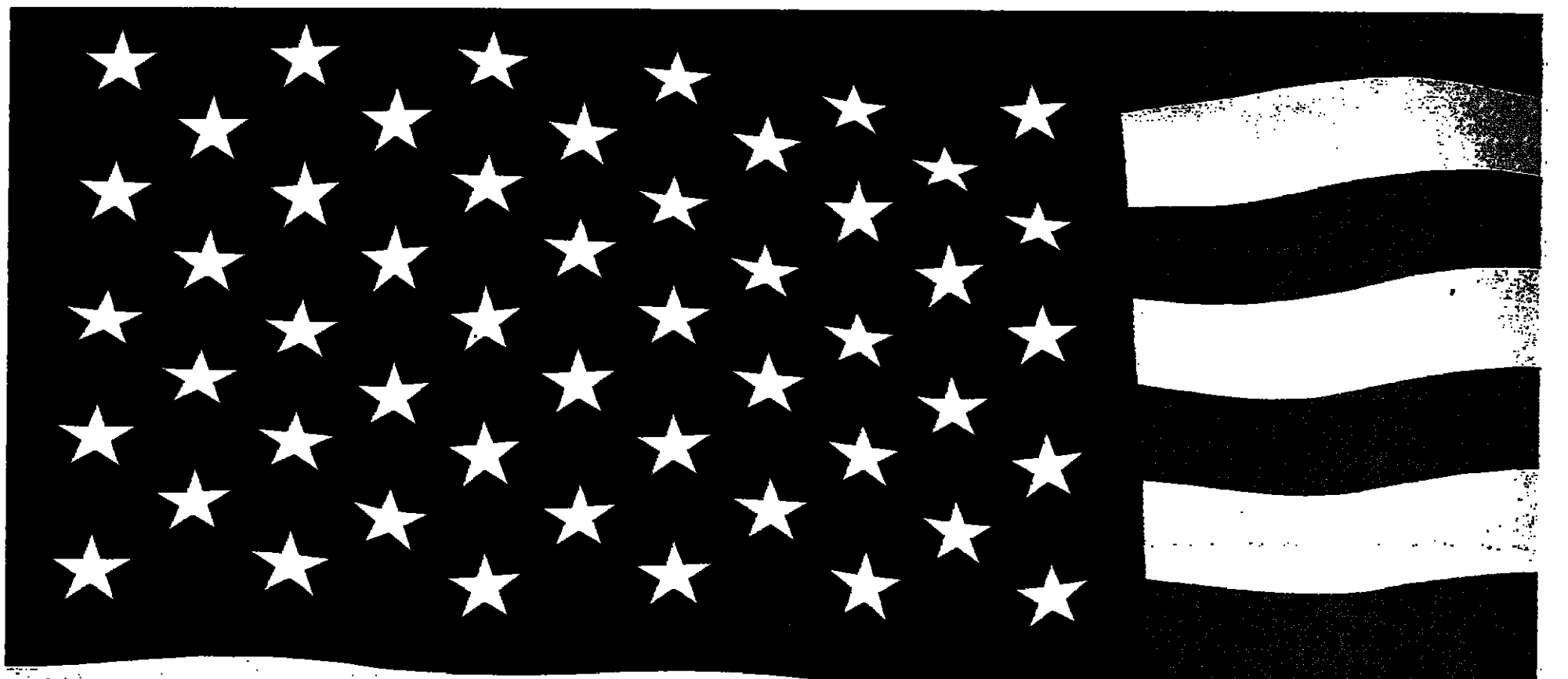
Then, within two hours of your arrival, you climb aboard another of our planes.

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China Picks Up the Phone

HK Telecom to Help Develop Services

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
HONG KONG — Hong Kong Telecom Ltd. said Wednesday it had signed agreements with China to help the country develop mobile phones and paging services in Beijing, an accord that signaled the opening of China's huge phone-services market.

The company, a unit of Cable & Wireless PLC of Britain, also said it and China's Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications would study building an optical-fiber cable system linking Beijing and Hong Kong.

Hong Kong Telecom, the British colony's monopoly supplier of fixed-link phone services, said it expected to invest 2 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$259 million) in the two projects. Final contracts would be signed "in a matter of months," it said.

Currently, China bans foreign companies from taking equity stakes in or managing its telecommunications networks. Company executives at a news conference avoided giving details of how far that ban had been lifted.

Analysts had been expecting China to open its telecommunications network since June, when the government broke up the ministry's decades-old monopoly and ordered it to reorganize its service operations into a commercial arm.

Shares in Hong Kong Telecom jumped 85 cents, or 5.5 percent, to 16.25 dollars Wednesday, as almost 25 million shares changed hands. The rise accounted for one-third of a 1.8 percent increase in the Hang Seng Index.

China has 42 million telephone lines and is aiming to

more than triple this, to 140 million, by the end of the century. Even then, it will have only eight telephones for each 100 people, compared with two at present.

"China has recognized it may not be able to fill these ambitious goals on its own," said Tim Storey, research analyst at HG Asia in Hong Kong. "The cake is big enough for other players to get involved."

Beijing currently has about 60,000 analog mobile-phone users and 300,000 paging customers. Cable & Wireless said officials planned to set up a trial network based on the GSM digital mobile standard and expand capacity enough to double the number of users within a few years.

(Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder, Reuters)

BellSouth to Set Up China Network

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ATLANTA — BellSouth Corp. has agreed with a Chinese company to set up telecommunications networks in China, starting with Beijing and the nearby industrial city of Tianjin.

Under the preliminary agreement, BellSouth will help establish a cellular, wireless and long-distance telephone system as part of a joint venture with China United Telecommunications Corp., a government-backed company set up in July to install and operate domestic telephone services.

Company officials said Tuesday they expected to establish their joint venture by early next year, starting with a digital cellular network in the two cities. The officials would not discuss terms of the agreement, which was signed at BellSouth's Atlanta headquarters late Monday.

Analysts estimated the deal's value at about \$150 million.

Marshall Neal, president of BellSouth China, said Chinese regulations barred foreign companies from directly investing in or operating telecommunica-

tions companies, so BellSouth is technically restricted to advising on and planning telephone services.

Chinese officials have said they want to add 100 million telephone lines by 2000.

BellSouth has operations in more than a dozen countries and provides services to nearly 20 million subscribers in the southeastern United States.

The company is also the second-largest U.S. provider of radiotelephone services, with more than 4.5 million customers worldwide. (NYT, AFP)

Surging Exports Feed China's Surplus

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — Surging exports helped China post a trade surplus of \$1.38 billion in the first nine months of 1994, the government-controlled China News Service said Wednesday.

That compares with a \$6.97 billion deficit in the first nine months of 1993.

Last month the news service said China's trade surplus in the first eight months of 1994 was only \$100 million. That indicates a surplus of \$1.28 billion in September alone.

From January to September, Chinese exports totaled \$79.44 billion, up 30 percent

from the like period in 1993. Imports rose 15 percent, to \$78.06 billion.

"Export momentum is still very strong as world markets improve," said Ben Kwong, research director at Dharmma Securities.

China posted a \$12.2 billion trade deficit in 1993. Economists say the trade balance may slip back into deficit by the end of this year.

Separately, Chinese media reported that industrial output had risen 18.1 percent in the third quarter from a year earlier. In the first nine months of the year, output rose 16.6 percent from a year earlier. (Bloomberg, AFP)

Japan's Workweek Slips Below 40 Hours

Bloomberg Business News

TOKYO — The Labor Ministry said Wednesday that the average number of hours worked weekly by Japanese employees fell below 40 last year for the first time since its survey began nearly two decades ago.

The report said the average work week in 1993 was down 12 minutes from 1992, at 39 hours and 51 minutes. The ministry said its figures were based on a survey of 5,300 businesses with 30 or more employees, of which 94.4 percent had responded to its questions.

When the ministry began the survey in 1975, the average time worked each week was 42 hours and eight minutes. Ten years later, the workweek was down to 41 hours and 45 minutes, and it has fallen steadily since.

The shorter workweek partly reflects government efforts to emphasize leisure time and improve the Japanese quality of life. But while government exhortations to trim the workweek have had some effect, economists said Japan's longest economic slump since the end of World War II was a major factor.

"There was clearly a cyclical component in it," Robert Feldman, director of economic research for Japan at Salomon Brothers Inc., said of the impact of the recession on the workweek. "But that being said, there's also sort of a long-term move toward shorter working hours."

The so-called lifetime employment system characteristic of Japanese labor practices has prevented many companies from making major cuts in their work forces. As a result, companies have had to try to reduce costs by cutting down the hours worked by each employee, Donald Kimball, an economist at Mitsubishi Bank, said.

The average workweek in the financial, insurance and real-estate sectors was among the lowest of all fields included in the survey. These are the same sectors that have suffered the most from the recession.

Meanwhile, employees in fields that have proven more resilient to the recession have experienced less of a drop in hours on the job.

The Labor Ministry also said Japanese workers' average number of days off rose to 19.9 in 1993 from 19.5 a year earlier. Still, old habits die hard: Last year, paid vacation days rose to an average of 16.3, the ministry said; but only 9.1, or 56 percent, of those days marked for vacation were actually taken.

Shares Gain On Major Markets

Reuters

HONG KONG — Stocks rose in Asia on Wednesday, hitting a record high in Seoul, rebounding 6 percent in Taipei and making gains in Hong Kong and Tokyo.

A move by the South Korean government to accelerate financial changes sent the composite index to a new high of 1,089.66, up from the previous record of 1,078.66 reached Tuesday.

The surge followed an announcement by Park Jae Yoon, the finance minister, that resident foreigners would soon receive the same treatment as Koreans when investing in the stock market. He also said daily share-price movement limits would be widened.

Taiwan stocks rebounded strongly after recent sharp losses linked to a payment-default scandal.

Brokers said hopes of government intervention helped the index jump 371.07 points to close at 6,495.78.

Stocks in Hong Kong and Tokyo also rose, helped by a 55-point rise in the Dow Jones industrial average Tuesday in New York.

The Hang Seng index gained 1.8 percent to 9,532.35, and the Nikkei average in Tokyo rose 1.4 percent to 20,089.72. Brokers said a strong dollar also helped Tokyo stocks.

Convenience Stores Lift Ito Profit

Bloomberg Business News

TOKYO — Ito-Yokado Co. said Wednesday that first-half profit rose 37 percent because of an improved performance at its 7-Eleven stores in the United States and continued strong sales at its Japanese convenience-store chain.

Ito-Yokado said consolidated net profit came to 38.64 billion yen (\$385 million) in the half ended Aug. 31. For the year through February 1995, Ito-Yokado expects profit to rise 16 percent, to 68 billion yen.

Sales fell 0.5 percent to 1.43 trillion yen in the first half. Ito-Yokado expects sales for the full year to rise 2 percent, to 2.94 trillion yen.

For the parent company, Ito-Yokado said current profit, which is before taxes and extraordinary items, rose 0.8 percent to 42.03 billion yen in the half-year. Parent company sales in the first half were 1.1 percent higher at 759.23 billion yen.

The earnings were in line with expectations, and Ito-Yokado's stock closed 10 yen higher at 5,260. Ito-Yokado heads a retail group that owns 70

percent of Southland Corp. of Dallas, which runs the 7-Eleven chain stores. Ito-Yokado and its Seven-Eleven Japan subsidiary bought a controlling interest in Southland in 1991, one year after the U.S. company filed for bankruptcy-law protection.

Seven-Eleven Japan said current profit rose 8 percent, to 49.84 billion yen, in the half.

Tatsuhiko Sekine, managing director of Ito-Yokado, said Southland had been working to improve profitability. It has shut down unprofitable 7-Eleven stores and remodeled others.

The changes and a pickup in the U.S. economy appear to be paying off, as Southland showed a profit in the first half of \$23 million, reversing a loss of \$13 million a year earlier.

The improvements at Southland are helping Ito-Yokado to weather difficult times in Japanese retailing. Ito-Yokado operates supermarkets that sell such items as clothing and appliances as well as groceries.

Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225
11300	2400	22000
10000	2300	21000
9000	2200	20000
8000	2100	19000
1994	1994	1994
Exchange	Index	Wednesday Prev. Close
Hong Kong Hang Seng	9,532.35	9,362.32
Singapore Straits Times	2,368.31	2,345.23
Sydney All Ordinaries	2,002.60	2,003.60
Tokyo Nikkei 225	20,089.72	19,821.48
Kuala Lumpur Composite	1,137.50	1,128.28
Bangkok SET	1,470.90	1,444.28
Seoul Composite Stock	1,089.66	1,078.66
Taipei Weighted Price	6,495.78	6,124.73
Manila PSE	2,970.46	2,946.85
Jakarta Stock Index	511.42	512.38
New Zealand NZSE-40	2,056.80	2,025.75
Bombay National Index	2,071.20	2,060.37

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- Vietnam needs as much as \$20 billion in foreign direct investment by 2000 to develop and modernize its economy, a senior Vietnamese government official said.
- Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. of Japan said it had developed a commercially viable biological emulsion oil treatment system that used bacteria to break oil down into water and carbon dioxide. The company said it had applied for a patent.
- Hoechst AG said its total investment in China would reach \$600 million within two years.
- Sega Enterprises Ltd. said it would sell its next generation of video game players for 10 percent less than originally announced.
- Wharf Cable, Hong Kong's only cable-television operator, signed an agreement to carry programs from ANBC, the Asian arm of NBC's global business news service.
- Taiwan, boosted by strong exports, is expected to post economic growth of 6 percent this year, after registering a growth rate of 5.7 percent in the first half.
- Indonesia's Parliament approved the establishment of the global trade agreement that will lead to the formation of the World Trade Organization. (AFP, Bloomberg, AFP, Reuters, AP)

Asarco to Keep Its MIM Stake

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — Asarco Inc. said Wednesday it would not sell its 15.5 percent interest in the Australian base-metal producer MIM Holdings Ltd. even though MIM plans to sell its 24.7 percent stake in Asarco.

Asarco, also a mining concern, has "held MIM for many years and currently plans to keep it for investment purposes," a spokesman, Jerry Cooper, said.

The disclosure that MIM was seeking a buyer for its Asarco stake, which has a current market value of nearly \$350 million, was made in a registration statement that Asarco filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. The statement covers the issuance by Asarco of as much as \$300 million of debt and equity securities.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS

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SPORTS

NHL Season Put on Ice Until Agreement Reached

By Len Hochberg

Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Commissioner Gary Bettman has announced that the already-delayed 78th National Hockey League season will not begin Saturday, because the league's board of governors has rejected the latest labor proposal made by the players.

Bettman said that the season would not begin until there is a collective bargaining agreement between management and players.

The board of governors met for four hours Tuesday afternoon and, said Bettman, unanimously rejected the most recent proposal of the NHL Play-

ers' Association, which was presented during a negotiating session Monday in Toronto.

The NHL has been without a labor agreement since Sept. 15, 1993, and although last season was played in its entirety without one, Bettman said that could not happen this year. The day before the scheduled Oct. 1 opening games, he postponed the season's start at least until Oct. 15, so an agreement could be reached or, he said, "significant progress" made toward one.

Bettman maintained Tuesday that a full season still could be played, and said, "We will review the schedule on a day-to-day basis."

The plan the union presented Monday calls for a 3 percent flat tax on owners' gate receipts and a graduated tax, peaking at 7 percent, on players' salaries.

That proposal would raise \$20 million, the players' association says, with most of the money taken from the highest-paying clubs to be distributed among the needier clubs.

The union says that proposal would address two of the league's premier concerns: The graduated tax would deter the wealthier clubs from spending enormous sums on salaries while both taxes would help the poorer clubs compete for players.

The league's previous offer — it had two plans rejected last Wednesday — was based on gate receipts and a graduated tax on players' salaries, although the rates were vastly different from the union's plan.

The NHL's graduated tax peaked at 107 percent, a figure that Bob Goodenow, the union's executive director, said was "aimed singularly to act as a cap on salaries."

The league issued a release that said the average player salary has jumped 140 percent in the last five years, from \$232,000 in 1989-90 to a "preliminary" estimate of \$358,000 last season.

"Yes," said Goodenow, "player salaries are increasing, but player value is increasing — the value of the business has increased." Player salaries make up just one of the differences between the two sides. Besides that, said Bettman, there has been "no movement on entry-level salaries, free agency, salary arbitration and other issues we've asked to have addressed."

As for further talks, both sides were taking the high road.

"We usually have a phrase" at the end of our talks: "Keep the lines of communication open," said Goodenow. "And that's where it's at now."

Hockey's Mr. Fix-It, Or Just Tough Guy?

By Joe Lapointe

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Gary Bettman couldn't quite bring himself to say the "L" word. Even after he announced the further postponement of the National Hockey League season, the vowels and consonants that make up the word "lockout" never passed his lips.

"Draw your own conclusion," the commissioner finally said. "Absolutely."

There are, indeed, many conclusions to draw as the league continues the longest, bitterest and possibly most destructive labor struggle in its history. Absolutely.

For instance: One might conclude that the commissioner of hockey is a union-buster who is willing to punish fans and players to force the flow of wealth into the purses of promoters and away from the pockets of performers. One might wonder about the long-lasting scars his tactics will leave on this fragile business and the relationships between labor and management.

By demanding a major revision of the collective bargaining relationship in a transparent effort to retard the growth of workers' salaries, Bettman and the owners who pay him have adopted a hardball strategy that is at least as harsh as that of the team owners in strike-bound major league baseball.

By locking out the players, Bettman and the owners have sacrificed the month of October 1994, a window of opportunity they'll never have again. With no baseball, they had only weekend football for media and fan competition.

By stopping the sport during an era of unprecedented growth, they've risked losing the kind of momentum that hockey has sought for more than a quarter-century, since the big-bang expansion of 1967, when the league doubled in size from 6 to 12 teams.

Instead of restructuring the relationship between labor and management with a gradual approach over a long period of time, Bettman went for everything at once: a huge payroll tax to hold down salaries, the elimination of salary arbitration and an entry-level wage structure to hold down the pay of rookies and, eventually, everyone else.

His bargaining style was obvious from the start. When he took office less than two years ago, Bettman spoke conciliatory words about retired players, who had won \$40 million from the league in a pension-money dispute. In court, his posture was quite different. The NHL appealed on two levels, losing both times.

When the officials went on strike last fall, he brought in scab labor to replace them. He won that strike, too, and the humbled officials returned to work with little to show for their idleness.

Now he has taken on a determined players union for what looks like a long and nasty fight. Bettman insists that his demands on the union won't hurt the players financially when anyone can clearly see the opposite.

He's a tough and smart executive, but his opponents might be just as tough, just as smart.

Surely a commissioner as smart as Bettman had to know that no union would capitulate to his demands. Certainly the owners who employed him had to know that this agenda was a collision course in a game of chicken that is dangerous for both sides.

His effort amounts to simple union-busting, strength against strength, a pattern that has grown in North American labor relations since Ronald Reagan unleashed the movement by firing the air controllers in 1981. If some people thought that sport unions, whose members had unique skills, would be immune from such tactics, Bettman and his baseball counterparts are proving them wrong. It merely took a decade for the sports promoters to catch up.

Who gets how much of the money? How much are both sides willing to fight for it?

Perhaps that final decision will be made by the owners, Bettman's employers. After another week or month or six months of lockout, they might have second thoughts about hiring a tough guy who might have gone too far in carrying out their mission to put the players in their place.

They might decide that a new commissioner can better serve them, can restore the money from tickets and beer and hot dogs and television to which they had become accustomed. They might decide to replace Bettman, their expensive hired hand, who is, after all, just another disposable employee. They might see the need to find someone who can do the job cheaper and better.

Ma: 11 Runners Had Appendectomies

Reuters

HIROSHIMA, Japan — China's controversial track coach, Ma Junren, said Wednesday that 11 of his long-distance runners had undergone appendectomies last year.

Ma's announcement that more than half his squad had been operated on may have helped explain their dramatic loss of form after a world record-breaking romp late last year, but it only added to the mystique that has swirled about the team since its abrupt withdrawal from this year's grand prix circuit.

"We had to stop training last year because we were getting sick," Ma told Japan's Kyodo news agency. "We were having toxicological problems and that is why we are running slower times."

"Eleven Ma's Family Army members had to have their appendices removed and they needed to recover from their operations," he said.

Ma did not elaborate on the causes of the "toxicological problems," and others reacted with puzzlement.

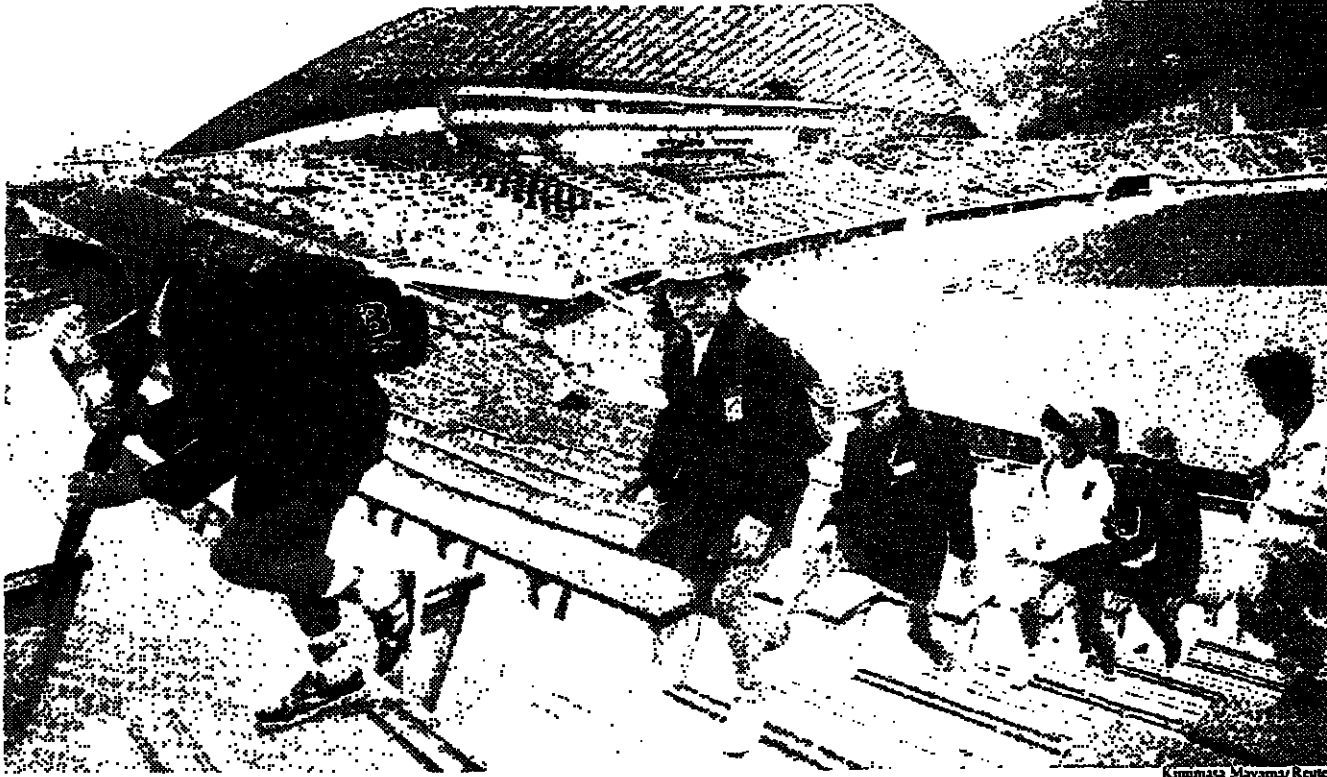
"It sounds astonishing," said Arne Ljungqvist, chairman of the International Amateur Athletics Federation, track and field's ruling body.

"Usually the inflammation of the appendix occurs in very young children. It seems strange to me. It is a remarkably high frequency."

Ma's record of stunning results have led to allegations that he is using banned substances to improve performances. But in this case, the Ljungqvist came to Ma's defense.

He said IAAF tests on Ma's athletes in Beijing, shortly before they left for Hiroshima and the Asian Games, had revealed no evidence of drug-taking.

"We have made several tests and they have always been negative," he said.



Schoolchildren were ushered out of an already mostly empty stadium in Hiroshima as high winds forced postponement of six athletics events Wednesday, leaving just three finals on the program. The 1,500-meter world record holder, Qu Yunxia, led China's 1-2 finish in the women's 800, but in the men's taikijuan competition of wushu, his nation's fighting sport, China's Wang Erping dropped out with a sprained ankle and Masaru Masuda of Japan won the gold medal.

SCOREBOARD

Asian Games

Basketball

Women

Bronze Medal

China 83, Taiwan 71

Consolation Final

Kazakhstan 77, Saudi Arabia 71

Taiwan 95, Iran 90

Men

88 Meters

1. Qu Yunxia, China, 1:59.85; 2. Liu Li, China, 2:08.84; 3. Shiny Wilson, India, 2:19.22

Cycling

Men

One-Kilometer Time Trial

1. Aleksandr Shilov, Japan, 1:04.87; 2. Hong Suk-han, South Korea, 1:05.37; 3. Won Chan-yon, South Korea, 1:07.26

4-Kilometer Individual Pursuit

Gold Medal

Vladimir Kravtchenko, Kazakhstan, def. Evgeny Volkov, Kyrgyzstan, 4:48.59-4:40.75

Bronze Medal

Guo Langchen, China, 4:52.38

Field Hockey

Men

Semifinals

South Korea def. Pakistan, 4-1 (penalty shootouts after 2-1 tie); India 1, Japan 0

Consolation Round

Kazakhstan 4, Bangladesh 1

Malaysia 4, China 1

Handball

Men

China 21, Kuwait 1

Japan 25, Saudi Arabia 17

Judo

Men

95 Kilograms

Gold Medal

Shigeru Okaizumi, Japan, def. Kim Jae-sik, South Korea

Bronze Medals

Dmitri Soloviev, Uzbekistan, and Sergei Chalkinov, Kazakhstan

75 Kilograms

Gold Medal

Jun Kanna, Japan, def. Seyid Miran, Iran, 3-0

Bronze Medals

Wang Rutashina, China, and Sodomayambuu Bat-Erdene, Mongolia

Women

72 Kilograms

Gold Medal

Kim Mi-hyun, South Korea, def. Lena Chun-hui, China

Bronze Medals

Chen Chiu-ping, Taiwan, and Yurika Futaba, Japan

Over 72 Kilograms

Gold Medal

Zhong Ying, China, def. Yeh Wen-hua, Taiwan

Bronze Medals

Shan Hyun-mee, South Korea, and Kaori Suzuki, Japan

Shooting

Women

Standard Rifle

Individual

1. Noriko Ojima, Japan, 644.7; 2. Xu Yanshu, China, 637.7; 3. Zhang Qunxin, China, 625.2

Team

1. China, 1,698; 2. South Korea, 1,692; 3. Japan, 1,673; 4. Thailand, 1,669; 5. India, 1,637; 6. Sri Lanka, 1,616

Men

Standard Pistol

Individual

1. Wang Yu, China, 575; 2. Park Byung-ho, South Korea, 573; 3. Meng Gang, China, 573

Team

1. China, 1,714; 2. Kazakhstan, 1,681; 3. Uzbekistan, 1,681; 4. South Korea, 1,697; 5. Thailand, 1,660; 6. Vietnam, 1,628

Women

Gold Medal

China 2, Japan 1

TABLE TENNIS

Mixed Doubles

Semifinals

China's Peng-Jue and Xu Jing, Taiwan, def. Yoo Nam-kyu and Park Hye-yeon 3-1, 25-21; Kang Linghui and Deng Yaping, China, def. Wu Wen-chia and Chen Ching, Taiwan, 2-1, 21-15

Men's Doubles

Semifinals

Chu Kuo-sung and Lee Chul-hwa, South Korea, def. Wu Wen-chia and Zhang Lei, China, 2-1, 25-20; Kim Taek-soo and Yoo Nam-kyu, South Korea, def. Lei Lin and Wang Tuo, China, 2-1, 21-15

Tennis

Semifinals

Men

Pan Bing, China, (2), def. Benny Wilner, Indonesia (3), 6-3, 6-3; Yoon Yong-il, South Korea (4), def. Leader Post, India (1), 6-7 (5-7), 6-4, 7-5

Women

Kimiko Date, Japan (1), def. Yayuk Basuki, Indonesia (3), 6-4, 6-7 (4-6); Hsiao Su-wei, Taiwan (2), def. Chen Li, China, 6-4, 6-5

TRACK AND FIELD

Men

800 Meters

1. Ibrahim Ismail Alufah, Qatar, 45.8; 2. Shun Jun-li, South Korea, 45.87; 3. Aikawa So-ichiro, Thailand, 46.26

800 Meters

1. Lee Jin-il, South Korea, 1:45.73; 2. Wu Weiduo, China, 1:44.44; 3. Kim Yong-hwan, South Korea, 1:46.09

Women

800 Meters

1. Qu Yunxia, China, 1:59.85; 2. Liu Li, China, 2:08.84; 3. Shiny Wilson, India, 2:19.22

VOLLEYBALL

Men

Semifinals

Pakistan def. Mongolia, 15-5, 15-1, 15-4; South Korea def. Iran, 15-3, 15-4, 15-3; China def. Japan, 15-9, 15-10, 10-15, 15-12

Kazakhstan 12, China 9

Japan 15, Iran 11

Hans Kang

Kyrgyzstan

Philippines

Jordan

Pakistan

U. A. E.

Sri Lanka

Brunei

Himal

Borneo

Malaysia

Tajikistan

Australia

South Africa

Zimbabwe

Sri Lanka

1st innings: 35-9

BASEBALL

American League

BALTIMORE—Announced that Tom Balt, pitcher, refused minor league assignment and elected to become a free agent.

CLEVELAND—Declined to exercise the 1995 option of Candy Maldonado, outfielder.

SEATTLE—Announced that Rich Gossage and Ted Power, pitchers, refused minor league assignments and elected to become free agents.

RECALLED Moku Suzuki, pitcher, from Jacksonville, FL. Outrighted Terry Lulavio, infielder, to Calgary, PCL.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

LOS ANGELES—Announced that Cary Sawyer, outfielder, and Roger McDowell, pitcher, refused minor league assignments and elected to become free agents.

NEW YORK—Sent Mauro Gozo and Doug Linton, pitchers, and Jeff McEnright, infielder, outright to Norfolk, IL. Did not renew the contract of Steve Gorkard, head trainer.

PHILADELPHIA—Named John Timmerlake director of Florida operations. Jim Herlihy general manager of the Clearwater Phillies and Diane Gonzalez business manager of the Clearwater Phillies.

PITTSBURGH—Claimed Mark Parent, catcher, off waivers from the Chicago Cubs. Designated Gary Varsho, outfielder, for assignment.

Wednesday, in Lahore

South Africa innings: 20-1

Result: Australia wins by six runs.

Zimbabwe vs. Sri Lanka

Wednesday, in Harare

Sri Lanka 1st innings: 35-9

ITALIAN CUP

First Leg, Third Round

Napoli 3, Cremonese 0

FRENCH FIRST DIVISION

Marseille 1, Metz 1

Montpellier 2, Lyon 2

Nice 0, Caen 1

Paris-St. Germain 2, Lille 0

Bordeaux 0, Monaco 3

Sochaux 2, Cannes 1

St. Etienne 1, Bastia 2

Rennes 2, Auxerre 2

Le Havre 0, Nantes 0

Lens 1, Strasbourg 0

Standings: Nantes 36 points, Lyon 23, Paris-St. Germain 21, Cannes 20, Lens 20, Marseille 19, Auxerre 18, Strasbourg 18, Bordeaux 18, Rennes 17, St. Etienne 16, Monaco 15, Bastia 14, Sochaux 14, Nice 13, Le Havre 12, Metz 11, Lille 10, Montpellier 9, Caen 7.

INTERNATIONAL TESTS

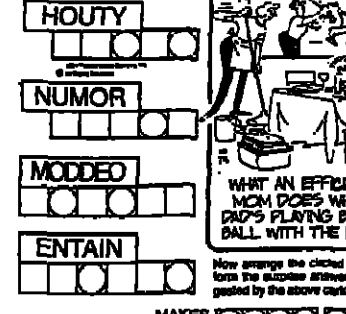
Australia vs. South Africa

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four common words.



Answer here: MAKES A (SQUARES EXCLUDED)

Yesterday's: Jumble: AOM, HELLO, GEMUS, PRATE. Answer: When the "big" got away I left the kitchen. —10-12-93

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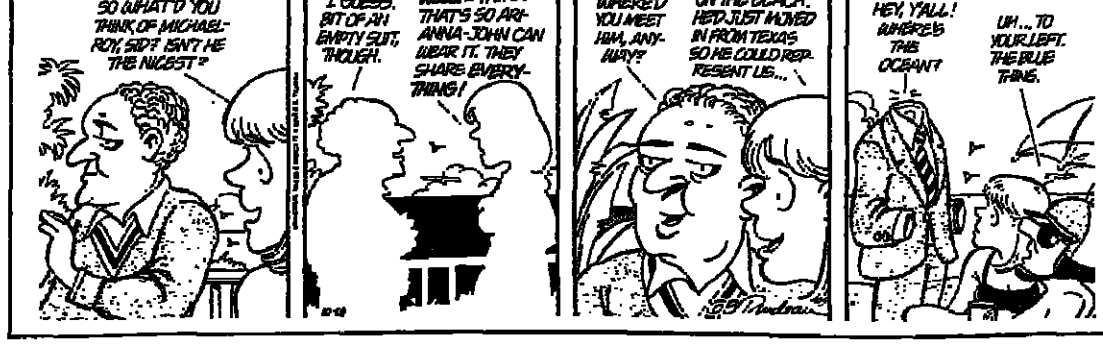
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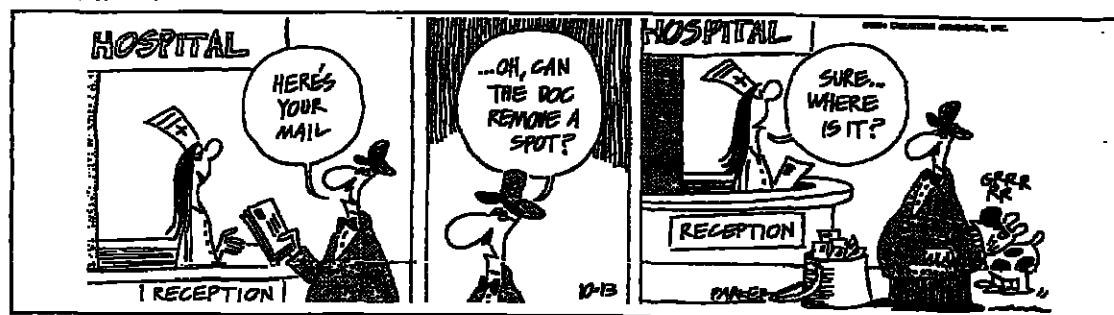
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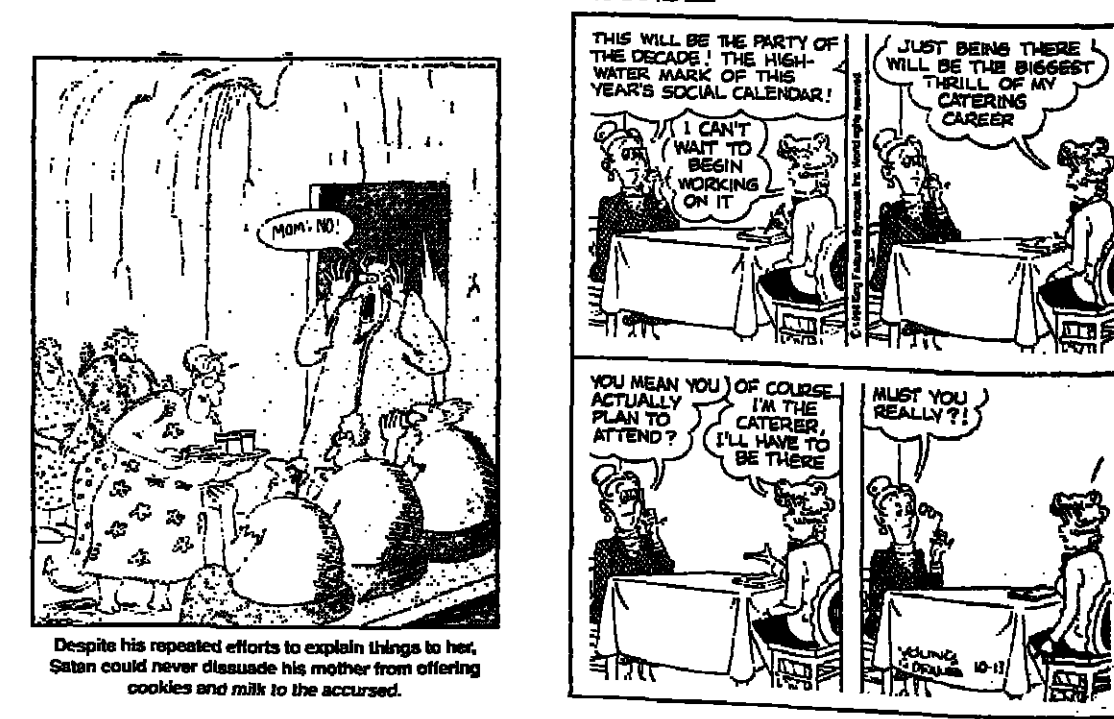
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SPORTS



Gary Speed (left) opened the scoring in the fifth minute, but Wales was then outgunned.

Weakened Welsh Team Upset in Moldova

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

The soccer unknowns of Moldova came from behind against a weakened Wales side on Wednesday to post a 3-2 upset in their European Championship Group 7 qualifying match.

Wales, the visiting team, appeared to have secured a point from a highly entertaining game in Chisinau when striker Iwan Roberts scored from close range in the 69th minute to make the score 2-2.

But with just 12 minutes left, Moldova midfielder Valeri Pogorelov picked up a pass inside the area and blasted the winning goal into the back of the net from 11 meters.

Moldova, which beat its fellow former Soviet republic Georgia, 1-0, in their first qualifying match, fell behind in only the fifth minute when Welsh midfielder Gary Speed headed home a corner.

Defender Sergei Belous equalized just four minutes later when he unleashed a tremendous 25-meter drive that flashed past surprised Welsh goalkeeper Neville Southall.

Fellow defender Sergiu Secu gave his side the lead in the 29th minute when he curled a 20-meter free-kick through the defensive wall into Southall's bottom left-hand corner.

Wales, lacking top forwards Ian Rush, Ryan Giggs and Dean Saunders, towered over their stocky opponents but could not make their physical advantage pay. Moldova leads the group, with Wales tied for second with Bulgaria.

Visitors Lose European Qualifier by 3-2

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

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Slovak goalie Ladislav Molnar then faced a barrage of long shots as Israel pressed for a third goal against its 10-man opposition.

Israel remains in second place in the six-team group, behind Romania. Slovakia is tied with France for third.

Belarus 2, Luxembourg 0: In Minsk, the Belarusian team posted its first victory in European Championship qualification in a Group 5 game.

The home team attacked from the outset but did not create scoring opportunities, while Luxembourg responded with rare counterattacks.

In the second half, however, the Belarusian team stepped up the pace and played most of that period on Luxembourg's side of the field.

In the 67th minute, midfielder Alexander Medvedsky sent a long pass from the center of the field to Miroslov Romashchenko, who scored the opener from about 18 meters.

A minute later, Belarusian defender Sergei Gurenko was shown his second yellow card and was sent off.

Luxembourg tried to take advantage of that but left its defense open, enabling Sergei Gerasimov to enter the penalty area and lob the ball into the net above the goalkeeper's head.

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Autissier Sails to Big Lead in BOC Race

By Barbara Lloyd
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The day before leaving the docks in Charleston, South Carolina, for the start of the BOC round-the-world race, the French sailor Isabelle Autissier carefully opened a small gift box. Inside was a pair of long, dangling earrings, a present from one of her admirers.

"Ah, earrings," Autissier said. "People know how I like these." She put them on, tilting her head as if to look in a mirror, then asked, "How do they look?" It was the feminine side of a woman who has used wit and might to build a substantial lead in a decidedly masculine race.

Of the 19 solo skippers competing in the 27,000-mile (43,400-kilometer) BOC Challenge, Autissier is the only woman. In 1991, she became the only woman to complete a BOC race by placing seventh.

On Wednesday afternoon, Autissier was 475 miles ahead of her closest rival, Jean Luc Van Den Heede of France, on this 6,800-mile passage to Cape Town.

With less than 2,500 miles to go in the opening leg, that margin was probably enough to sustain her lead. But Autissier wasn't counting on it.

She knows that nature has a way of turning things around. But she has tested the boat's wiles before, most notably last spring in a record-breaking voyage from New York to San Francisco. Then, she and a French crew of three men shaved 14 days off the 76-day pace set in 1989 by two North American sailors.

"I know the boat perfectly," the 37-year-old sailor said before leaving Charleston. "So I know better how to push it. I know its best abilities."

The yacht, which she named Ecureuil Pointu-Charantes 2 after its French sponsors, a national bank and her region in west central France, is competing against seven other Class 1 yachts, the big 60-footers of the fleet.

And so how is it that this French woman, of medium height and build, has been able to compete successfully with men

whose strength advantages would seem to serve them so much better during a solo voyage on a nine-ton yacht.

First, Autissier had the boat built to her liking. Rather than using a water-ballast system to keep the sailboat upright, as most of the other top BOC racers have done, Autissier decided on an unconventional keel to produce the same stabilizing effect.

The 14-foot keel and ballast bulb pivot sideways beneath the hull. This pendulum motion shifts the boat's weight from one side to the other, depending on the yacht's point of sail. It has proved easier to manage than water ballast, and more practical.

But more than the mechanics of her boat, Autissier has sailed smart. While others in the BOC fleet took a right turn after the Sept. 17 start, Autissier went straight, following an easterly path across the Atlantic.

The play worked for her and, to a lesser extent, for Giovanni Soldini, the Italian in the 50-foot yacht Kodak, who held a 342-mile lead Wednesday on David Adams of Australia in the Class II competition. Kodak was even ahead of five of the 60-foot Class I boats.

The choice to head east was bold, because it meant sailing more miles to Cape Town. But the decision also put Autissier and Soldini in a more favorable weather pattern.

"By heading east, she followed the outside of the right triangle while others took the hypotenuse side," said Bill Biewenga, a weather expert with Weather Window, a mariner's forecasting service in Lancaster, Massachusetts. "The temptation there is to cut the corner."

Despite her large lead, Autissier was wrestling with the threat of light wind, dreaded more by an ocean racer than the wildest storm. In a ship-to-shore message Monday, Autissier was agonizing.

"For the days ahead, a barrier of calms lies just in front of us," she said. "I just don't know where I'll try to pass. It's a little distressing."

Mansell Mum on Formula One Future

The Associated Press

ESTORIL, Portugal — Is he returning to Formula One or isn't he? Nigel Mansell is keeping them guessing.

The former Indy-car and Formula One world champion said Wednesday "the fire's still burning" as he rejoined the Williams-Renault Formula One team for the last three Grands Prix this year.

With Mansell alongside world-title chasing Damon Hill, Williams is hoping to end the season on a high note. And Mansell wants to be part of that.

But beyond, the 41-year-old Briton is making no predictions.

"Indy-car for the immediate future is definitely over," said Mansell, in Portugal to test the Williams-Renault FW16 he will

drive Sunday at the Grand Prix of Europe in Jerez, Spain.

But for 1995, "You'll have to be patient and wait and see."

Mansell said he had agreed to return to Formula One for the last three races "in the hope of creating more interest and to have a good time myself."

Mansell declined to say whether he would be prepared to drive as No. 2 next year if he decided to return and if Hill clinched the championship.

"It is too premature to even try to answer that," he said.

After winning the world Formula One title with Williams in 1993, Mansell failed to reach a new agreement with the constructor and left to launch a new career in Indy-car racing with Lola-Ford.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- Pandora's release
- The Man Who Came to Dinner playwright
- Pointed criticisms
- Alice's cat in "Wonderland"
- Blue Bonnet product
- Gilling site
- See it — I
- Flip
- Appearance
- San Francisco
- Bridge support
- Red Roses for a Blue Lady singer
- That, in Tijuana
- Eurypides tragedy
- Milieu for Edith Piaf
- Search for corporate name in chemicals
- Welland Canal terminus
- Evening event
- Performed badly
- Have some faint
- Prince Valiant's firstborn
- Lasting introduction
- Where Athens is
- San Francisco site
- Flash
- Gaelic Ireland
- Future star
- Israeli airline
- Editor's notation
- Harvey's locale
- Kind of swoop
- Miss Trueheart
- Ernie and

DOWN

- Word from on high
- Wasteland V.I.P.
- Absurd
- Greases up
- Production
- Oiling site
- Oceans
- Lives
- Proportional
- Crowded
- da capo
- It may have a head but not a tail
- Sent to the bottom
- Ultimatum word
- Pattola's place
- One who sees red
- Devastation
- Suit to
- Hair raiser, perhaps
- Shampoo ingredient
- Sci. course
- Best Picture of 1977
- Golfers
- Ballastors
- Hillary's conquest
- Home wrecker
- Refrigerator decorator
- Furies
- Rainier cover?
- Aunt of song
- Nasser
- Peace goddess
- 60's hardos
- Where esnes
- Where esnes
- Unoccupied
- Imprudent
- War god

Solution to Puzzle of Oct. 12

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BUCEPHALUS EUNE
ATELIER STARTER
LEROY ARIE
OSCAR NAG ALFIE
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EON EARMUFF ATT
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